Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

April 1, 1957

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 13 80 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 1, 1957

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JOINS TEXAS BUTADIENE: Ralph L. Ericsson, former vice-president in charge of sales and executive vice-president of Sumner Chemical Company, who has joined Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex., as general sales manager.

Diamond Making Caustic Potash Now

Diamond Alkali Company has started producing pilot-plant quantities of caustic potash at its Muscle Shoals, Ala., installation. The Cleveland, Ohio, chemicals firm quietly lets this news drop in its annual report for 1956.

"As a step toward product diversification," the report discloses, "a small portion of the Muscle Shoals plant capacity was converted to production of potassium hydroxide [caustic potash].

"The plant is sufficiently flexible to accommodate additional conversion as sales demand for this new Diamond chemical develops."

Queried by OPD last week, Diamond officials were loath to go beyond this terse statement. However, it is believed that the company, in starting up caustic potash operations, is still not definitely committed to getting into the market in a commercial way.

Should it decide to make the move into caustic potash, it will have plenty of company. At least ten concerns now produce the material. They include:

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation and Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation.

Dow Chemical Company, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, General Aniline & Film Corporation, J. T. Baker Chemical Company and Farmers Chemical Resources Development Corporation.

Diamond bought the Muscle Shoals

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Cresylic Acid Installation Being Doubled by Merichem

Merichem Company, since the beginning of 1957 a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La., is doubling the capacity of its cresylic acid plant.

The expansion, revealed in Jefferson Lake's annual report, is slated for completion around the middle of this year. It will push the installation's capacity up to around 2.5 million gallons of acid. Last year Merichem produced 1,092,428 gallons of cresylic.

Merichem is also thinking about increasing its sodium sulfide capacity. Its decision hinges upon a study now being conducted for the company by the Southwest Research Institute to determine the material's potential consumption in primary and secondary marketing areas.

Alcohol Makers Require Grain At Low Price to Cure Their Ills, President's Commission Says

Cheap grains for the country's fermentation alcohol producers to help them recapture and retain the markets they need—that is the answer to the industry's ills proposed by a Presidential commission and advanced to congress for approval. The plan would have the government sell the alcohol makers grain at below-market prices so they could recapture from the petroleum industry the synthetic rubber market for butadiene and retain that part of the industrial alcohol market previously supplied by blackstrap molasses.

The commission's proposal involves making available upwards of 100 million bushels of surplus grains to the fermentation alcohol producers—about 68 million bushels annually for the production of alcohol from which butadiene would be made and about 30 million bushels for the industrial alcohol market previously supplied by imported blackstrap.

Part Agriculture Group's Report

The plan was contained in a memorandum sent to the senate banking committee by the President's Bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products and made public last week. The committee is considering legislation approved by the house (HR 2528) to reoffer the Louisville, Ky., alcohol-butadiene plant for sale for general chemical use, but has held up action pending a decision on whether the plant should be retained for use in a program of agricultural research (OPD, 3/11/57).

On Thursday another development took place when Sens. Paul Douglas of Illinois and Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska introduced a bill (S 1741) directing the President to conduct an experimental program of making butadiene from alcohol produced from agricultural products.

The bill specifically provided for use

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BAIRD VICE-PRESIDENT: John T. Dillworth, former export manager of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, who has been appointed vice-president of Baird Chemical Corporation, New York.

Phillips Ammonia Facility On Stream in Washington

Phillips Pacific Chemical Company, a firm in which Phillips Petroleum Company has a 51 percent interest, has started up production at its Coulee ammonia plant in southeastern Washington, according to the parent's annual report. The facility has a daily capacity of 200 tons.

Among other things revealed in the Phillips report is the fact that its sales volume of cychlohexane to synthetic fiber manufacturers climbed 30 percent last year. In fact, the entire output of the plant, which was more than doubled when new facilities were completed in October, went to fiber makers.

Cyanamid on Metric System

The fine chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, today is converting its bulk operations to the metric system of packing. Not affected by the move is Cyanamid's packaging of antibiotics, certified colors, stearates and various intermediates. A revised fine chemicals catalog reflecting the new metric prices will be published by the company shortly.

Ethyl Silicate Output Started by Monsanto

Production of polymerized ethyl silicate has just been started by Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division plant at Everett, Mass. The company has also arranged an exclusive contract with Riches-Nelson, Inc., New York, for distribution of the product to the investment casting industry.

Polymerized ethyl silicate previously had been produced in England by the company's British subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., but had not been made by Monsanto in the United States. The new arrangement with the Riches-Nelson firm is essentially the same as the one that had been previously made with Monsanto in England.

In addition to its use in the investment casting industry, polymerized ethyl silicate appears to have promise as a binder for high temperature refractories, in treatment of graphite carbon molds, in a refractory wash for furnace linings, for application to stone or ceramic surfaces to retard weathering, and as a binder in powder metallurgy.

Acrylonitrile Boost Slated

Acrylonitrile production will be doubled by the second quarter of 1958 at its Institute, W. Va., plant, according to Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

MCA Protests Private Carriers Proposed Laws

Legislation to require private motor carriers to make annual reports to Interstate Commerce Commission, and to revise and modernize the transportation of explosives law was sharply protested to the senate and house interstate commerce committees last week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

In statements filed with the two groups, now considering a number of bills dealing with safety of transportation, Charles Mayhood, MCA's transportation and packaging engineer, questioned the actual intent of the bill for annual registration, and warned of a number of faulty provisions in the bill to revise the law on transporting explosives which would make it unwise to pass.

Motor Carrier Reports Bill

The bill on motor carrier annual reports, HR 5665, requires that each motor carrier now subject only to the rules and regulations of ICC respecting qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation and equipment, file a report before September 1 each year showing the name of the carrier, location or principle address of the carrier, and the number of vehicles owned or operated.

ICC said that the purpose of the bill is to provide the commission with an annual list of such operators to whom the commission can forward its rules and regulations on safety.

Mr. Mayhood questioned if this was the sole intent of the legislation. He noted that the bill would add nothing to securing compliance or promoting safety, but on the other hand appears to be directed towards statistical reports only so as to disclose the number of private and exempt motor vehicles being operated in the United States annually.

Mr. Mayhood registered the greater part of the MCA's objections, however, to the bill, HR 5629, on transportation of explosives.

The bill amends the present law to embrace etiologic agents as poisons subject to ICC jurisdiction, and also makes certain that radioactive substances fall under the ICC's supervision as regards marking and packaging. It also makes a number of other important changes in the law.

Mr. Mayhood protested the inclusion of etiologic agents within the scope of ICC

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Air Reduction Will Erect Liquefaction Plant in Mass.

Air Reduction Sales Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, will build a multi-million dollar air liquefaction plant for the production of liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon at Acton, Mass.

The investment in this new plant, to be started late this spring, and in related distribution facilities, will be in excess of $9 million. The facility, which is scheduled for completion during the summer of 1958, is designed to produce seventy-five tons of liquefied gases per day.

When completed, the Acton plant will be the fifth large air liquefaction plant to be constructed by Air Reduction. The company already operates such plants at Butler, Pennsylvania and Riverton, New Jersey, and will soon complete construction of plants at Chicago and Los Angeles.

Uses for oxygen, nitrogen and argon

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Methyl Parathion Unit Being Built by Shell

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, is building a new unit at its Denver, Colo., plant to produce methyl parathion, a phosphorus based insecticide. The plant will be completed in early May.

The company is adding methyl parathion to its line of insecticides primarily to help fight boll weevil infestations in southern cotton crops. Methyl parathion in combination with endrin has proved effective in combating cotton boll weevils that have become resistant to many of the controls previously used, Shell said.

Purchasing Agents See Business as a 'Floating Plateau'

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

A "floating plateau" may best describe general business conditions during the first quarter of 1957. Both production and new orders have varied little in these first three months, each having been pushed up or down by only a few percentage points from the position they held on January 1. Purchasing executives look with more optimism toward the spring quarter, as more favorable weather stimulates industrial and home construction and other outdoor work.

Earlier predictions, that 1957 will be a test year for inventories and prices, are becoming a reality. The upward price spiral is being arrested, as buyers stiffen their resistance to higher costs. Inventory paring remains in evidence as slightly lower stocks of unworked materials are reported again this month.

Employment remains high and purchasing executives expect it to rise slightly during the next three months. Lead time on production and MRO items is about as short as can be expected and still assure uninterrupted production schedules. Material availability is good, with the few notable exceptions that have been with us for some time.

This month's special question asked purchasing executives for a reappraisal of their company's 1957 planned capital expenditures, in light of their present evaluation of business conditions. Forty percent reported that they now expect their company's expenditures will be greater than in 1956, 26 percent the same and 34 percent less. In general, there is little evidence of any reduction in plans and most of the downward reports indicate

—Continued on page 41

Fertilizer Industry Group Hits Senate Price Discrimination Bill

The Kefauver price discrimination bill, S 11, was attacked by the fertilizer industry last week as a measure that would deprive the farmers of the benefits of active price competition in the sale of fertilizers by setting up vague standards of lawfulness too difficult for sellers to meet. The attack was led by John D. Conner, general counsel for the National Plant Food Institute, at hearings before the antitrust subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee.

His testimony followed earlier disclosure of a sharp breach between the Department of Commerce and a majority of the commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission over the wisdom of the legislation to limit the good faith defense plea in price discrimination cases.

Conner Against Legislation

Mr. Connor said there are no practices presently used in the distribution of fertilizer which warrant the passage of the proposed legislation and emphasized that there is no justification for congress now to deprive a seller of the "vital right to meet competition or to so severely restrict it that it loses its significance."

"There has never been a proceeding in the fertilizer industry based upon a violation of the Robinson-Patman act insofar as we have been able to determine. We know of no facts to support an inference that there are at present predatory competitive practices which are being marked by the 'right to meet competition' proviso.

"To the contrary, we believe this right to meet competition gives to the fertilizer manufacturer the right to compete for the market in the largest geographical area within which he can market and make a profit."

In testimony by its general counsel, Frederick C. Nash, the Commerce department reaffirmed its strong position against the bill, first expressed during hearings on similar legislation last year, while FTC, in a memorandum adopted by a three-to-one vote with one member not participating, renewed its support for the legislation.

Hearings on the controversial bill, which were first scheduled to run for only about

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TECHNICAL SALES MANAGER: Charles S. Mohaupt, appointed technical sales service manager for Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Potash Deliveries Reported Up in 1955

Deliveries of potash in North America by the seven leading American potash producers and the importers during 1956 amounted to 3,932,527 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,307,961 tons K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of 103,370 tons K_2O or less than 5 percent over 1955.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the continental United States for 1956 were 1,872,704 tons K_2O, a decrease of 5,885 tons under 1955. Canada received 89,280 tons K_2O; Cuba, 14,647 tons; Puerto Rico, 20,192 tons, and Hawaii, 23,358 tons. Ex-

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Caustic Soda-Chlorine Expansion Set by Stauffer

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, will expand its caustic soda-chlorine plant at Henderson, Nev., with the addition of a solid caustic soda production facility.

The engineering work has already been completed and the new section will be built and operating within the next four months. Total new investment will be several hundred thousand dollars.

Cyanamid Breaks Ground For Sewage Disposal Plant

Ground has been broken by American Cyanamid Company, New York, for a new $4.5 million secondary sewerage treatment plant, to be erected on fifty-eight acres of ground adjacent to the Bound Brook, N. J., works of its organic chemicals division.

The new unit will further treat and purify the company's wastes before they enter the Raritan River, and give secondary treatment to the domestic sewage of three neighboring municipalities—Somerville, Raritan and Bridgewater, N. J.

Diethyl Toluamide Offered

Montrose Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., is now offering the new insect repellent material, diethyl toluamide, which was developed by the Department of Agriculture.

The Week's Price Changes

Sodium Bisulfite, Strontium Nitrate and Lithopone Advance. Bleached Shellac, Sandalwood and Grapefruit Oils Lower.

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 4c. per lb. (p. 57).
North country No. 2, crude, 4c. per lb.
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, 4c. per lb.
Ceara, refd., 5c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 4c. per lb.
refd., 5c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, crude, 3c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 3c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copra, $1.50 per ton (p. 57).
Dyes, coaltar, C. I. 203 chrome black T, 17c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 581 black EB, 200%, 20c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 1034 alizarine red SC, 46c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 1101 jade green N supra, double paste, 45c. per lb. (p. 40).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Lithopone, standard, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Titanated, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Olive oil, Tunisian, 10c. per gal. (p. 57).
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 15c. per cwt. (p. 34).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 57).
Sperm oil, natural, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Stannic oxide, 3½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Strontium nitrate, 35c. per cwt. (p. 34).

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, refd., ½c. to 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Dyes, coaltar, C. I. 179 rubine XX, conc., 1c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 365 brilliant yellow, conc., 56c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 593 green BY, conc., 1c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 671 blue EG, 13c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 749 red BX, 86c. per lb. (p. 40).
C. I. 1113 blue BLFD, double paste, 1c. per lb. (p. 40).
p-313 naphthol SWF, 64c. per lb. (p. 40).
Grapefruit oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 48).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 51).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 45c. per lb. (p. 48).
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb. (p. 53).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

March 29, 1957	March 22, 1957	March 30, 1956
110.72	*110.72	107.97

* Revised.

Gov't Wants All Contract Data

Contractors engaged in research and development work financed by the government must make a full disclosure to the government of all the recorded technical data prepared in the course of the work performed under the contract. This, in effect, is the legal rule established last week by the Supreme Court of the United States when it refused to review a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit brought up for appeal by Jacobs Instrument Company, Bethesda, Md.

Firms in the chemical industry presently under contract with the government to engage in research and development work believe the lower court's decision, which has now been permitted to stand, to be significant as possibly widening the door to claims by the government for records, data and "all knowledge" normally considered the property of the contractor.

The case grew out of a contract entered by the government with Jacobs Instrument in April 1949 for the development of a bombing system. The contract was terminated by the Navy prior to completion.

In the letter of termination, the government called for the return to it of all property to which it was entitled under the contract, including a complete report

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Spencer Industrial Chemical Sales Now Managed by Gay

Sidney N. Gay has been promoted to general sales manager of the industrial chemicals division of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. He was previously assigned as sales manager of commercial products.

In his new capacity, Mr. Gay is responsible for the sales activities of industrial ammonia, methanol, formaldehyde, aqua ammonia, commercial grade ammonium nitrate, dry ice and liquid carbon dioxide.

MANUFACTURING DEP'T CHIEF: Julian A. Rogers, named head of the manufacturing department of its high density polyethylene plant in Baton Rouge, La., by the polymer chemicals division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Kelco Building Laboratory

Kelco Company has announced construction of a $250,000 research laboratory in Research Park, San Diego, Calif.

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April 1 Price Advances

As reported in this and previous issues of OPD, prices on a number of chemical process materials are being advanced today. These are the chemicals whose prices are being increased:

Allyl bromide, 7c. per lb.
Barium carbonate, $2.50 per ton
Barium chloride, anhyd., $4 per ton
Tech., cryst., 20c. per cwt.
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, ¾c. per lb.
Tech., ¾c. per lb.
Ethyl bromide, 2c. per lb.
Methanol, denat., tanks, 10c. per gal.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., ¾c. per lb.
tanks, multi-unit, ¾c. per lb.
tanks, single-unit, ¾c. per lb.
Methyl chloride, refrigeration, refrigerator manufacturers, ¾c. per lb. other consumers or service men, ¾c. per lb.
Methylene chloride, ¾c. per lb.
Perchloroethylene, ¾c. per lb.
p-Phenetidine, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, Idaho, ¼c. per lb.
Salicylic acid, crude, 2c. per lb.
Sublimed, tech., 2c. per lb.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, ¾c. per lb.
Trichloroethylene, ¾c. per lb.
Superphosphate, normal, 40c. per ton
Urea, $5 per ton

Koppers Unites American Aniline, Chemical Division in Dye Program

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has integrated its wholly-owned subsidiary, American Aniline Products, Inc., with the company's chemical division as part of an overall plan to increase the scope of its dye business. Fred C. Foy, Koppers president, said the program will also involve the building of a new laboratory at Lock Haven, Pa., for the development of new dyes and chemicals; and improvement in the sales, warehousing and service laboratory facilities in the eastern and midwestern sales districts.

ASS'T PIGMENT MANAGER: Dr. Robert E. Brouillard, named assistant manager of the pigment division in the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

The integration program became effective on March 31, Mr. Foy said, when American Aniline ceased to be a Koppers subsidiary and became known as American Aniline Products, a unit of Koppers Company. As in the past, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Koppers' chemical division.

Laboratory facilities to be added at the Lock Haven plant under the program will be housed in a new building, 100 feet long by sixty-two feet wide. It will house laboratory-scale mills for the grinding of pastes, and a small glass fractionating unit as well as all existing laboratory equipment now at the plant.

Mr. Foy said that work in the new development laboratory will be aimed at producing new dyes and chemicals and their application in the textile, metal, oil and other fields.

Also under the program, headquarters

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Sterling-Winthrop Plans Expansion in Research

A substantial expansion in the research program of Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, which will bring the company for the first time into the field of biologicals, including vaccines, for the treatment of virus diseases, has been announced by James Hill, jr., chairman of the board of Sterling Drug, Inc.

The institute, located at Rensselaer, N. Y. is the medical research center for all Sterling subsidiaries and divisions. Present plans call for substantial additions to the research laboratories and a 50 percent increase in scientific staff.

Ammonia Facility In P. R. Is Started

Gonzalez Chemical Industries, a new Puerto Rican firm with heavy US private financing, put the commonwealth's first ammonia plant officially on stream last week in Guanica, on Puerto Rico's south coast. Built at a cost of $12,250,000, the facility represents the largest Puerto Rican controlled venture set up under "Operation Bootstrap."

It is geared to produce 40,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia a year using the Texaco synthesis gas process. Crude oil from Venezuela will form the hydrocarbon raw material.

A separate unit at the Guanica site will turn out 115,000 tons of sulfuric acid. The major end product will be 130,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, which, along with smaller quantities of aqua and anhydrous

—Continued on page 50

Dow Buys Half Interest In Sales y Alcalis, S.A.

Purchase of 50 percent interest in Sales y Alcalis, S. A., a Mexican concern situated near Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, has been announced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Sales y Alcalis, S. A., owns extensive salt mining rights in the state of Vera Cruz on the Tehuantepec isthmus. The mining site, comprising several hundred acres, was purchased as a location for future manufacturing operations involving caustic soda and other alkali derivatives, chlorine and related products.

Plastics Large Volume Use For Industrial Purposes Seen In Offing at CCDA Parley

Large scale use of plastics for industrial purposes appears to be in the offing for the makers of those materials, as opposed to the principal use of plastics in smaller, specialty items today. That is the opinion of B. J. C. van der Hoeven, vice-president and general manager of the chemical division of Koppers Company. One of the big fields of opportunity, according to Mr. van der Hoeven, is in the building construction industry.

Speaking last week at the annual open meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association in New York, Mr. van der Hoeven pointed out that the plastics industry today sells less than 10 percent of its output to the home construction industry.

Only 5 Percent Rise Needed

"If as little as 5 percent of the money annually spent in the United States on home construction could be picked up by the plastics industry, it would have to double its capacity. Applications in fields like this offer real growth," Mr. van der Hoeven said.

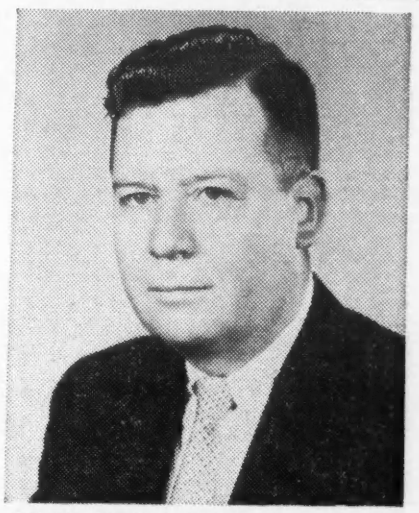
The meeting also saw the election of L. E. Johnson, of International Nickel Company, as president-elect. Others chosen at the same time were: Treasurer, W. J. Riley, of Food Machinery & Chemical Company; executive secretary, G. A. Harrington, of Amoco Chemicals Corporation, and directors, W. M. Barnes, of Southwest Research Institute, and W. A. Woodcock, of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company.

Another feature of the meeting was the presentation of the 1957 honor award of CCDA to Andrew E. Buchanan, jr., general manager of the textile fibers department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., for his leadership in developing "Dacron" polyester fiber.

"Are we as raw material suppliers prepared to enter these fields and is the fabricator industry prepared and interested in doing it? And I mean by prepared, technically as well as financially?" Mr. van der Hoeven asked.

"It is my impression that we cannot answer this with an unqualified yes or no. On both sides, suppliers and fabricators, we have a job ahead of us. In the home construction field, there is a great deal of conservatism and tradition to fight if we want such things as plastic walls, roofs and floors in future houses rather than merely a few plastic tiles on the walls of the bathroom. Imagination and intelligent cooperation with architectural experts is needed first of all to provide tested de-

—Continued on page 55



CCDA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT: Lester E. Johnson of International Nickel Company, New York, who last week was named president-elect of the Commercial Chemical Development Association. (CCDA meeting report may be found elsewhere on this page.)

Abbott Expects to Market New Tranquilizer Shortly

Within the next few months Abbott Laboratories, Inc., North Chicago, Ill., expects to offer a new tranquilizer on the prescription drug market. Called "Harmonyl," the preparation is a new alkaloid of *rauwolfia canescens.*

According to Abbott's annual report, tests have shown the drug "to be a potent and effective tranquilizer over a wide range of conditions, from persons with mild anxiety symptoms to institutionalized mental patients."

It is also claimed to be effective in reducing blood pressure in "mild essential hypertension" and as a supplement to other hypertensive agents in more severe cases.

Barrett Names 'Plaskon' Chief

Henry W. DeVore has been named director of "Plaskon" plastics and resins sales for Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. He succeeds Carleton Ellis, jr., who has resigned to accept an executive position in another field.

FTC Report Filed With Senate Group

A voluminous report on "Industrial Concentration and Product Diversification in the 1,000 largest Manufacturing Companies" based on statistics collected for the year 1950, has been filed with the senate judiciary committee by the Federal Trade Commission. The report was brought to light when some of its contents was quoted by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee during last week's hearings on S 11 and S 1211, the so-called price discrimination bills.

During 1950, the 1,000 largest companies shipped 55 percent of all the manufactured goods turned out in the United States. The report provides a statistical picture of how diversified are the activities of some of the firms outside of the industrial classification in which they belong.

For example, it shows that five companies among the 1,000 companies sup-

—Continued on page 36

Henry Bower Retiring; Thayer New President

Henry Bower has retired as president of Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, after forty years of service. He will continue in a consulting capacity and as chairman of the board.

Sydney Thayer, jr., has been elected president succeeding Mr. Bower. Edmund Rowland has been named vice-president and Edward C. Page, jr., secretary-treasurer.

Cyanamid to Increase Explosives Production

American Cyanamid Company New York, plans a substantial expansion and rebuilding of its facilities for the manufacture of industrial high explosives.

The program will increase Cyanamid's annual output by approximately 60 percent when it is completed in September. A substantial portion of the program consists of rebuilding and expanding the 535 acre New Castle, Pa., plant, which was heavily damaged late last year by an explosion in the ammonium nitrate department.

Argon Taken Over by BDSA Because of Shortage

Control over the general distribution of refined argon for the civilian market now belongs to the Business and Defense Service Administration, which has taken over because of the extreme shortage of supplies growing out of the work stoppages at two of the nation's largest producing facilities.

Producers have been instructed to submit a list to BDSA of all unrated orders for the gas received beginning April 1, 1957, from persons to whom no shipments had been made during 1956. No shipments may be made against such orders without prior authorization from the agency.

The instruction was contained in a telegram to refiners which was followed up with the issuance of BDSA Order No. M-108 and a directive to fill no more than 85 percent of the rated orders (military and atomic energy orders) beginning with the last week of March and during each succeeding month thereafter.

The effect will be to allot 15 percent of production to the civilian market which is to be shipped in accordance with the following criteria:

"A proportionate share of your available civilian supply of refined argon shall be sold against unrated orders to each of your civilian customers, during each month beginning with the month of April, 1957, on the basis of the average monthly amount shipped by you to each such customer against unrated orders during the calendar year 1956. In no event may you reduce shipments against unrated orders to any such customer below one cylinder of refined argon per calendar month provided such customer orders such quantity."

Argon is essential in the production of titanium ingot, stainless steel, and other materials important to the processing of defense items and of many civilian products.

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Recent clinical evidence demonstrates that everyone does . . . all the time!

Need for this essential nutrient starts at birth and lasts through old age. Vastly increased supplements are required during pregnancy.

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Association Meetings

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air and water pollution conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 4-5.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, beefsteak dinner, Toots Shor's restaurant, New York, April 4.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Miami, Fla., April 7-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 22-24.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 25-26.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring meeting, Lexington hotel, New York, May 16.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Chemical Progress Week, April 8-12.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22

Commercial Chemical Development Association, resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 24-25.

Manufacturing Chemists Association annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Packaging Exposition, sponsored by American Management Association, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, April 8-11.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual midwest meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 12.

Proprietary Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 12-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 27-May 2.

Society of Flavor Chemists, luncheon and flavor symposium, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 22.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 9; annual outing Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 7-9.

Scientific Manpower Experts Carry Clinic Program Into Industry Areas

A major effort to spread the usefulness of the nation's limited supply of engineering talent has been launched on behalf of the government. The National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers, set up by President Eisenhower to "promote a substantial growth in the supply of scientific and technological manpower," has announced that a task force of manpower experts has been assigned to visit a number of industrial areas to encourage development of local clinics aimed at determining the most effective ways of making use of the available engineering talent.

HEADS PULP CHEMICALS ASS'N: Albert Scharwachter, vice-president of Arizona Chemical Company, New York, who last week was re-elected president of the Pulp Chemicals Association.

Dr. Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University, was named head of the task force by Dr. Howard L. Bevis, chairman of the committee. Dr. Walker said that the "clinic areas" tentatively selected are Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Philadelphia; Los Angeles; Lowell, Mass.; York, Pa.; Tulsa, Okla.; Wilmington, Del., and Seattle, Wash.

The task force will work with the Engineers Joint Council, a member organization of the committee; local engineering societies, educators, and industry in the areas to determine the most successful technics for effective conservation of engineering manpower.

Dr. Walker said the task force will look for tested practices in recruitment of engineers and supporting personnel, and for

—*Continued on page 55*

Sodium Hydride Dispersion Made by Metal Hydrides, Inc.

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has developed a sodium hydride oil dispersion. As a dispersion of particles in white mineral oil, this form of sodium hydride eliminates ball mill grinding technics for grinding granular sodium hydride for desired reaction at reasonable rates in the Ziegler low pressure polyethylene process.

Tung Import Policy Is Under Gov't Probe

The Tariff Commission, on instructions from the White House, has begun an investigation of imports and prospective imports of tung oil into the country and their probable effect on the domestic tung nut price support program.

The President called for the investigation when he was advised by the Department of Agriculture that "tung oil is being and is practically certain to continue to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or to materially inter-

—*Continued on page 62*

Chemical Production of India Expected to Rise 300 Percent Under Second Five-Year Plan

Chemical production in India is expected to rise 300 percent during the current Second Five-Year Plan, making this the highest percentage increase for any industry in that country except steel. The aim of the plan is to make India self-sufficient, if possible, in the most important chemicals, such as fertilizers, sulfuric acid and soda ash. At present the country buys abroad about 200 million rupees ($40 million) worth of chemicals a year.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, which revealed these figures, pointed out that India's chemical industry expanded considerably during World War II and by 1946 the number of medium and large-scale factories totaled 174. When the First Five-Year Plan began in 1950-51, the number had risen to 264.

Industry Under Disabilities

India's whole chemicals industry, and in particular the fine chemicals section, labors under certain disabilities. One of these is the relatively small turnover, which prevents the average manufacturer from maintaining research units or keeping abreast of new developments. Here the government research institutes are playing a useful role, the Canadian report points out.

Another handicap which the Indian Standards Institute is trying to overcome is the lack of standardization of raw materials. In fine chemicals, particularly, there is a strong consumer preference for imported products. Indian chemicals do not always sell readily despite the protective tariffs on imports.

The high cost of raw materials, shortage of power, and the absence of adequate transportation facilities are other difficulties with which the Indian manufacturer of chemicals must contend; production facilities often lie idle because of these bottlenecks, it is explained.

For example, the output of bleaching powder declined from 2,926 tons in 1954 to 2,659 tons in 1955, although the installed capacity rose from 7,800 tons to 8,170 tons during the same period. In this case, the difficulty was a shortage of good quality limestone.

Sometimes cylinders or special tankcars are not available and this restricts the movement of certain types of chemicals from the factories and makes production cuts necessary.

However, the report notes, the government of India is doing its utmost to encourage production, improve distribution facilities and boost consumption of the chemical industry's products.

SAACI Sets October 14 As Day for Sales Clinic

The sixth annual sales clinic of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be held Monday, October 14, at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, it has been announced by Vincent L. Rebak, SAACI president. Mr. Rebak is New York district sales manager of Grace Chemical Company, New York.

Chairman of the SAACI sales clinic for 1957 is Sam F. Teague, jr., New York district sales manager, inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Other members of the committee include W. B. Beeson, jr., New York district manager, Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio; James S. Shand, assistant manager, chemical sales department, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Harris C. Miller, New York district sales manager, Hooker Electrochemi-

—*Continued on page 45*

Chemical Unit Lists Speaker

Dr. Hal G. Johnson, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, will speak at the spring meeting of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, at the Lexington hotel, New York, May 16.

NEW YORK SALES MANAGER: Alfred G. deMeurisse, named New York district sales manager of its chemical division by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Missile Fuel Rules Are Added by ODM

Office of Defense Mobilization has set up additional criteria for liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen expansion goal incentives. Applicants seeking rapid tax write-off assistance in construction of facilities for production of liquid nitrogen and oxygen were notified last week by Business and Defense Services Administration that criteria have been established in addition to those set forth in ODM's original announcement.

In February, ODM announced an expansion goal for the two chemicals providing rapid tax amortization assistance for facilities to produce and deliver an additional 4 billion cubic feet of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen to meet the requirements of the government's missiles programs (OPD, 2/25/57).

The chemical and rubber division of

—*Continued on page 54*

Consulting Chemists Plan Symposium on April 24

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold a symposium on "International Science a Catalyst for World Security" on April 24 at 5:30 p.m. in the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

The speaker will be Prof. Johnson E. Fairchild, director of adult education at Cooper Union, New York, and the moderator will be Dr. Lincoln T. Work, consulting chemical engineer.

In a corrected notice, the association has announced that the annual meeting, symposium and banquet will be an all-day event on October 22, at the Belmont Plaza.

CMRA Convenes May 27-28

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its annual meeting at the Plaza hotel, New York, May 27-28. Theme of the meeting will be "Basic Forces for Change in the Chemical Industry."

Germany a Big Customer and a Small Competitor

Germany is still a big customer of the American chemical industry and only a small competitor. Furthermore, she is constantly liberalizing her import laws to make it easy for the United States to sell to her.

These are among the facts presented by Dr. Ulrich Haberland, president of the German Chemical Industry Association, in an advertisement in the New York *Times* last week.

In making his first point, Dr. Haberland pointed out:

"The shipments of chemical products from Germany to the United States, between January and September, 1956, were not even half as great as those sent by the US to Germany.

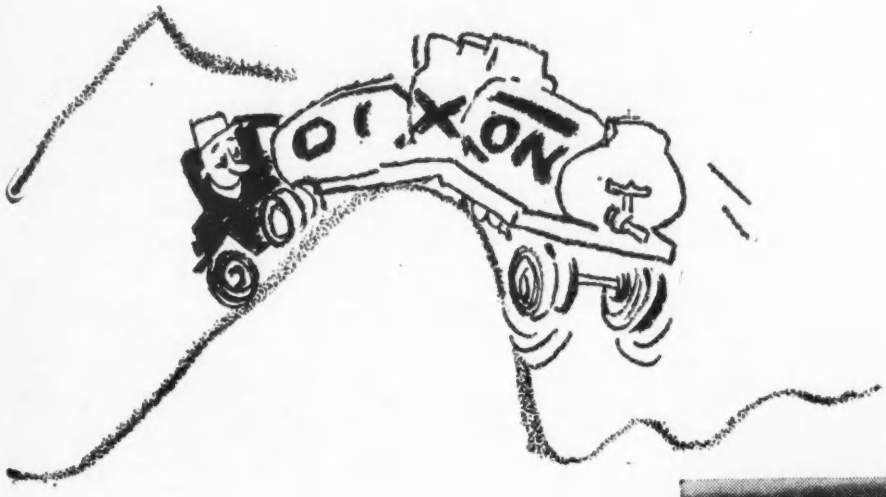
"Germany sold the US $34.4 million worth of chemical products and purchased from it $76.9 million worth. Compared with 1955, the German purchases in the US went up nearly 30 percent while the amount sent by Germany to the States increased only 1.3 percent."

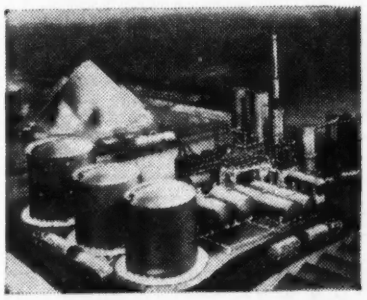
Observing that her import laws make it easy to sell to Germany, Dr. Haberland said:

"The US should appreciate our desire that it, too, remove some of its trade barriers and simplify its tariff procedure, par-

—*Continued on page 63*

ALL Along the EASTERN SEABOARD...





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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld .. lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml, or redist, 28%, bbls .. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd .. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd .. 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald .. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted .. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra .. lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld .. lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald .. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots .. gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms .. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.40 - 1.42
flake ..... lb. 1.36 - 1.38
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .. lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.23 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 26.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.40 - 1.47
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.53
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works .. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works .. lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld . lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms .lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms .lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works .. lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works . lb. 2.65 - 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.70 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald .. ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld .. lb. .80 - —
dms., kgs., smaller lots, frt. alld .. lb. .81 - 1.06

Ammonium Biborate—Avacado Oil

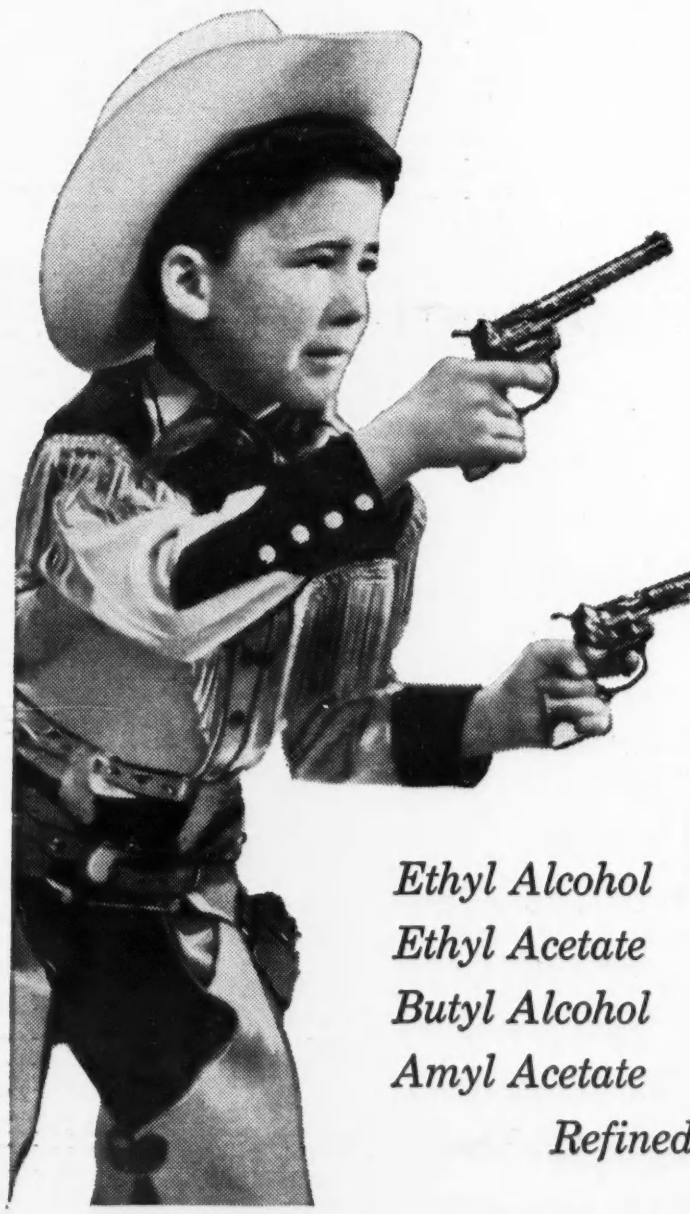
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium chloride, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —

Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 32.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium tniocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycalate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib, dms., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots. 18.00 -28.00
Monobasic, bots. lb. 18.00 -28.00
de-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. bots. 18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib, dms., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, dib. dms. lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl nitrate, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 - —
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .80 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07⅛
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylih maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

sure as sh◎tin'



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Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units.	50,000 units.	.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	104.00	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	114.00	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works.	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	172.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	182.00	—
NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.80	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.35	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald.	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Baryites and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	95.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	105.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines.	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	49.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York	ton.	70.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	6.75	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.66	Nom.
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.66	.67
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.79	.82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.78	.81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.72	.77
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.35	.37
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	84.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	87.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	82.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works.	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.74	1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks.	gal.	.36	.36
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	.008
dms., l.c.l., works.	gamma unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	—
dms., l.c.l., works.	gamma unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.45	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.44	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.54	—
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.64	.79
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms	lb.	.62	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	—
13-gal cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area.	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.60	3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.25	-10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	3.00	—
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.60	—
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram.	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide dms.	lb.	4.63	—
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots.	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.	lb.	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb.	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	110.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse.	ton.	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton.		5.25	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.		6.00	—
Soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35¼
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.48	.50

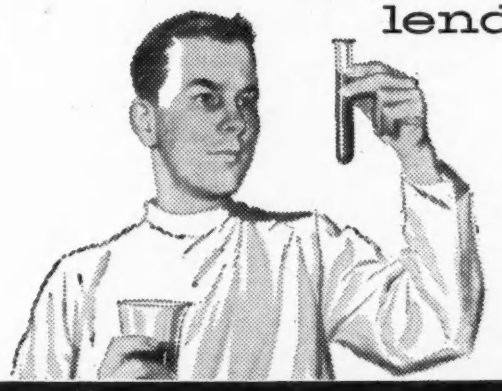
Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bois de rose oil, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).			
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.23¼

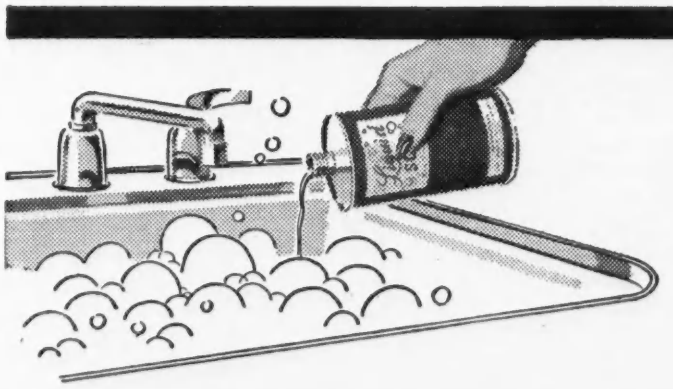
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.

TENNESSEE chemicals
lend a helping hand...



To chemists Benzoyl Chloride, for example, helps chemists by improving processing of foods, plastics, synthetic resins and flavors, dyes and many other products.

To vinyl tile Benzoflex Plasticizers simplify processing and speed production of compounds used to formulate vinyl floor tile. Higher gloss, shorter processing time and improved appearance add up to bigger profits for manufacturers.



To liquid soap

Benzaldehyde, one of the many chemicals from Tennessee, is used to add a pleasing odor to liquid detergents, so popular in the home for a variety of daily chores.

Tennessee's chemicals also include Benzoic Acid, Benzoyl Chloride, Benzyl Alcohol, Benzyl Chloride, Benzotrichloride, Acetic Acid, Benzyl Benzoate, Methanol and Muriatic Acid. For samples and detailed information, write Tennessee Products and Chemical Corporation, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

A Division of the Chemical, Paint and Metallurgical Department of Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS • BUILDING MATERIALS

Bonemeal—Charcoal, Hardwood

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E...ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.74.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago.....ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ....ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ....ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.53.50 - —
Borax, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago.....ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis...ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago .....ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago.....ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....ton.128.50 -148.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago.....ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.98.00 - —
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago .... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....ton.133.50 -153.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago.....ton.188.75 -208.75
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls.....lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .35 - .40
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .32 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .34
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots .....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

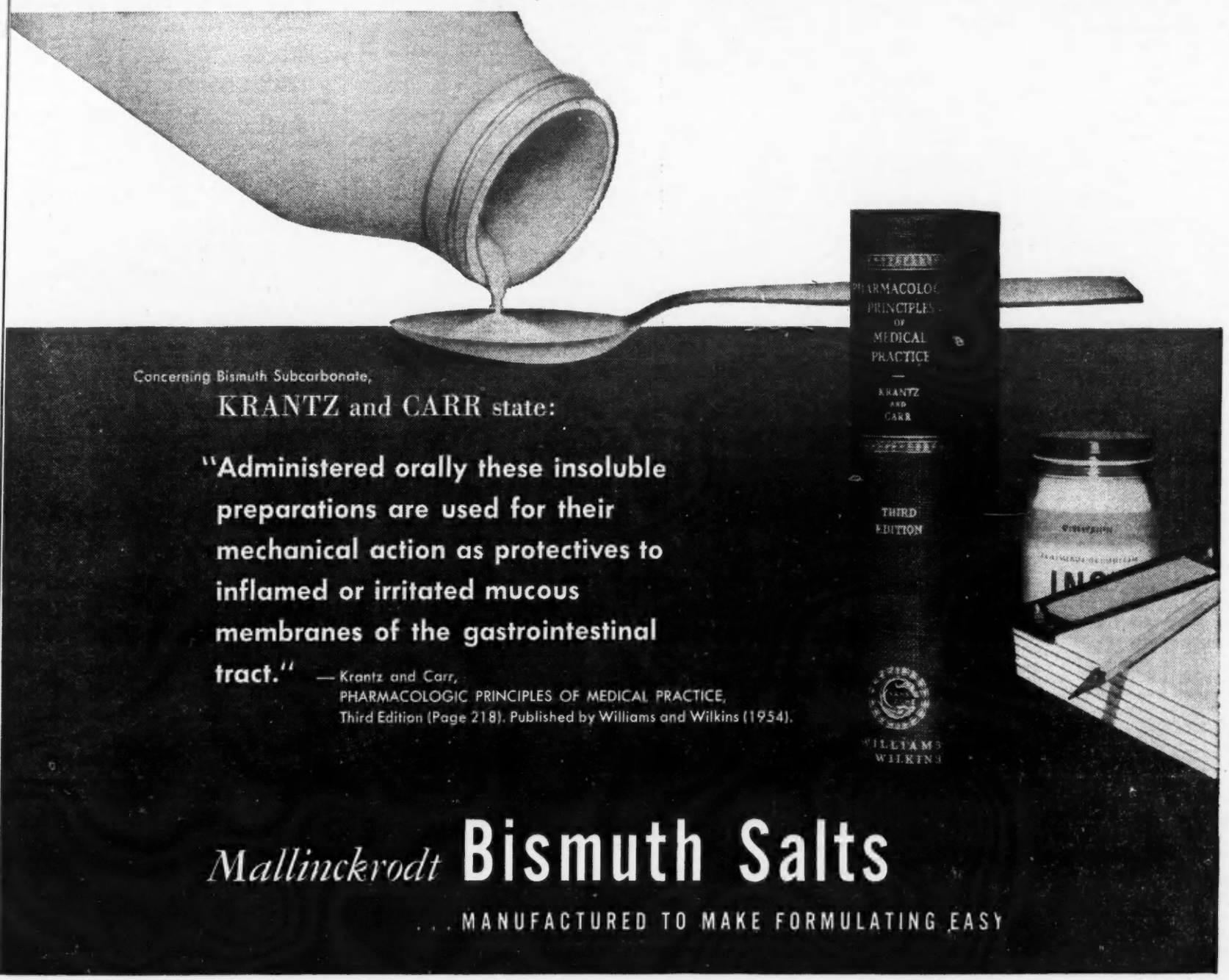
Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works.....lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi.....lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.60 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.20 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.40 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.46 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.14 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.35 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.67 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.34 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Cajeput, oil, native, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. .....lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. .....lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works..ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms.....lb. .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works .....ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms...lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms.....lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis....dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars.....lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .36 - .40
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .48
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald.....lb. .27¼- —
Calcium nitrate, fertilizer, grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.46.00 - —
Tech., 5-dm. lots, works .....lb. .13 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms...lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.....ton.79.35 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald....ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton.76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald...ton.99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs.10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works...lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms .....lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - —
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs .....lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more .lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .90 - —
tins, 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .91 - —
tins, smaller lots.....lb. .92 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms..lb. .28 - .35
White, dms.....lb. .29 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cananga oil, native, cns.....lb. 7.75 - —
Rectified, cns.....lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.....lb. .66 - .68
Refd., bgs.....lb. .71 - .73
Tech., bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. .....lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Capryl alcohol, 85%, dms., c.l., and t.l., works..lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleo resin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms..lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .17 - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .1225- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .0790- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse..lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .0950- —
Carbon black, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .0450- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .0850- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse...lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area..ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis.....lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, same basis....lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points..lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .14½
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots .....lb.38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"..lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached, "B" .....lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. .....lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd.....lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots..lb. .69 - .70
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .73 - .74
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .69 - .71
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots..lb. .80 - .82
Ceara, tech., bgs., ton lots..lb. .73 - .75
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.38 - 1.40
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works..million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .35 - —
Carvol, bots .....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid, precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ...lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .22½- —
New Zealand, duty paid...lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J..lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ...lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis ..lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis...lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.....lb. .22 - —
"B" .....lb. .21 - —
"C" .....lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" .....lb. .20½- —
"B" .....lb. .19½- —
"C" .....lb. .18 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l., lb. .2850- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .3110- —
tanks .....lb. .2810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .2960- —
tanks .....lb. .2650- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots..lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .2600- —
tanks .....lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .2450- —
tanks .....lb. .2150- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l. .....lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .2750- —
tanks .....lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .20¾- .21
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works..lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works.....lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dms. .....lb. .17¾- .19¾
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. .....lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. .....lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works..lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works.....lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls...lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. .....lb. 21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots.....lb.15.00 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
Cellulose gum (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate, NF, 48%, bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs..lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works..lb. .26½- .32¼
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.108.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.88.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.85.00 - —



Concerning Bismuth Subcarbonate,

KRANTZ and CARR state:

"Administered orally these insoluble preparations are used for their mechanical action as protectives to inflamed or irritated mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract." — Krantz and Carr, PHARMACOLOGIC PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE, Third Edition (Page 218). Published by Williams and Wilkins (1954).

Mallinckrodt Bismuth Salts

. . . MANUFACTURED TO MAKE FORMULATING EASY

The precipitation method—exact timing, temperature and concentration—assures controlled bulk and uniform particle size. Mallinckrodt bismuth compounds are extremely fine powders passing through a 325 mesh sieve. The uniform shape and fine particle size result in superior *suspension characteristics*.

Specify these bismuth compounds for smoother processing:

Bismuth Subcarbonate USP Powder, Heavy Powder, Light Powder and Extra Light Powder
Bismuth Subgallate NF Powder
Bismuth Subnitrate NF Powder, Heavy Powder
Bismuth Subsalicylate USP Powder and Special Powder

FOR QUALITY IN YOUR FORMULATIONS

SPECIFY *Mallinckrodt*

BISMUTH COMPOUNDS
CALCIUM GLUCONATE
IRON SALTS
IODIDES
PHENOBARBITAL
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
MERCURIALS

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SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

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Charcoal pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton 57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south. ton 53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton 38.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, south ton 41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. .88 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. .93 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.90 - 5.90
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .87 - .90
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.20 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.90 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 10.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 15.50 - —
99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs. lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .63 - .67
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .11⅞- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11 - —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 - .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11⅞- .11⅞
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copal Congo gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 - .47
Copper cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .75½- —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .77½- —
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .33¼- —
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .60½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1930- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.40 -15.90
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 29.00 -33.00
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f ton. 154.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f lb. 149.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 10.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1916- .1935
tanks lb. .1716- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .18⅜
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 54.50 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12⅞ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12⅞ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks, Waco lb. .12⅞ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅜- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beachwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5°C. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
m.p. 30°30.49° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
Powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs lb. N.P.
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots. gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.

Dammar gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13¾-	.15
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08¼-	.09½
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.16½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.13
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.17¾-	.20
Siam, cs.	lb.	.37½-	.40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.44¼-	.47
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.32 -	—
DDD, tech., flaks,grd. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
DDT powder, bgs., cl, works, frt equald	lb.	.23 -	.27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24 -	.28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.28
fib. dms, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25 -	.29
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38½-	—
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.45 -	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P. paper bags., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50 -	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00 -	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	64.10 -	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½-	.66
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½-	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½-	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705 -	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495 -	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695 -	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485 -	—
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	24.00 -	25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	6.50 -	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.48 -	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.32 -	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22 -	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.06 -	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Destrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.125 -	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.145 -	—
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.155 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.25 -	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.82 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	30½-	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works	lb.	.64 -	.64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
Dibutylamine, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.95 -	—
tanks	lb.	.86 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.20 -	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.24 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 -	.32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32 -	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.12 -	.14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52 -	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼-	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.67 -	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	.30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	.31½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	.28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
dms., l.c.l, same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 -	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol bariborate, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31 -	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—

Eastman ALDEHYDES

acetaldehyde
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material

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Diethylenetriamine—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 - 5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼- —
Nat., bgs lb. .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. 28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .62 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.25 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.11 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
420 Brown M ..... lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc ..... lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc .. lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc ..... lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra .... lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG ..... lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.64 - —
657 Green V ..... lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc ..... lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ..... lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder ..... lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc ..... lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc .. lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 3.31 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 3.78 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra .. lb. 3.53 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B .. lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste .. lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste .. lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste .... lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste .. lb. 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste .... lb. 1.42 - —
dms., dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste ..... lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc .... lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z .. lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ..... lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ..... lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc ... lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc .... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.01 - 1.03
Tanners, bbls. ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.25 - 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis .. lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works .. lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots .. oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots .. oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots .. oz. .65 - .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots .. oz. .65 - .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .66 - .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots .. gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine suufate, bots ..... oz. 87.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 - —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ..... lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .. lb. .44 - .46
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .46 - .48
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .41 - .43
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works .. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works .. lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .43½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. .. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns .. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —

Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethel gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots .. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works .... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots .. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald .. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works .. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexoic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
E .. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21¾- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —

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INDUSTRIAL PLANT

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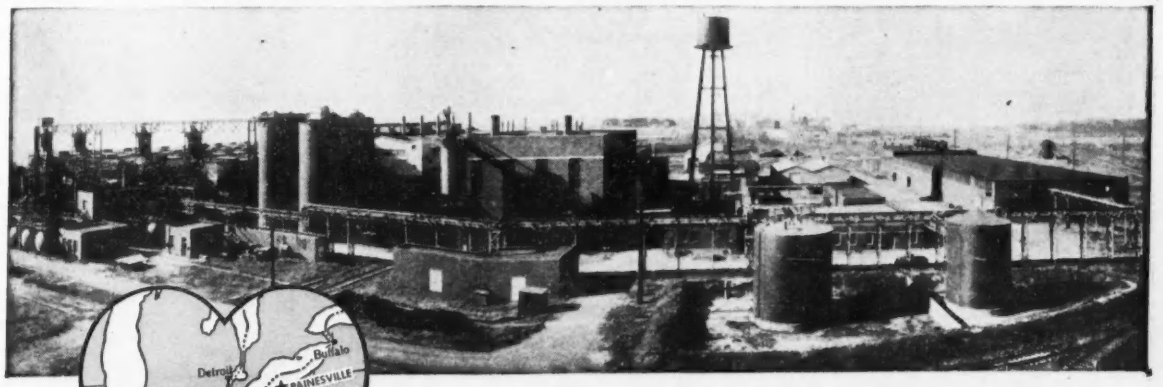
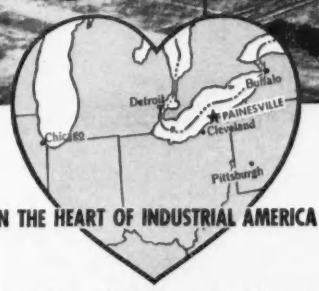
SELLING LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT AS ONE UNIT





IN THE HEART OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

...ON A DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE SEA AND ALL THE GREAT LAKES' PORTS

NEWS OF DYNAMIC EXPANSION IS COMING FROM THE CLEVELAND AREA! A big growing industrial center even now—this "heart of industrial America" can grow into an industrial Giant upon the completion of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Project in 1958.

This industrial plant, situated at Lake Erie with two huge loading docks 4000 yards away, arterial railways and state highway at the plant, is a *select* investment for the present . . . an exceptional investment for the future.

DO YOU WISH . . . to expand in the magnesium field?

OR ARE YOU . . . in a position to use the equipment, as presently installed, available in this plant for YOUR electrolytic process which is kindred to the magnesium process?

OR WERE YOU . . . giving thought to expanding with your own subsidiary producing the non-ferrous metals you need for manufacturing your product?

The Location of Balanced Advantages

This plant designed for production of magnesium metal and alloys by electrolytic process...

PLANT CONSISTS OF:
- 29.16 acres bounded on South by State Highway No. 535; U.S. Highway No. 20 Southeast 2,000 yards
- 25 Main Buildings—12 other structures
- Approx. 422,000 sq. ft. floor area
- Room for expansion

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:
- Lists submitted with coupon request.

RAILROAD SIDINGS, PARKING AREAS

ALL UTILITIES AVAILABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY:
- Maintenance items, spare parts, etc.

ALL TO BE SOLD AS IS, WHERE IS, SUBJECT TO MODIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY CLAUSE, FOR A PERIOD OF TEN (10) YEARS AFTER DATE OF SALE; approval by the Department of Defense of the purchaser; easements and reservations; title conveyance by quitclaim deed. This property screened against known defense and other requirements of Federal Government.

Sealed bids will be opened
2 P.M., (C.D.S.T.), May 10, 1957

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
U.S. COURTHOUSE, Room 575
Chicago 4, Illinois

INVESTIGATE THIS SOUND PRACTICAL INVESTMENT!

THIS COUPON WILL BRING YOU BID FORM DOD #317 AND ALL INFORMATION ON THE PLANT, LAND, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT — AND WHAT IT CAN MEAN TO YOU.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION *OPD*
U.S. Courthouse, Room 575, Chicago 4, Illinois

Send immediately, complete details, specifications, and bid form DOD #317 on the Industrial Plant and site offered for sale.

NAME_____

FIRM_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate—Glue

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.

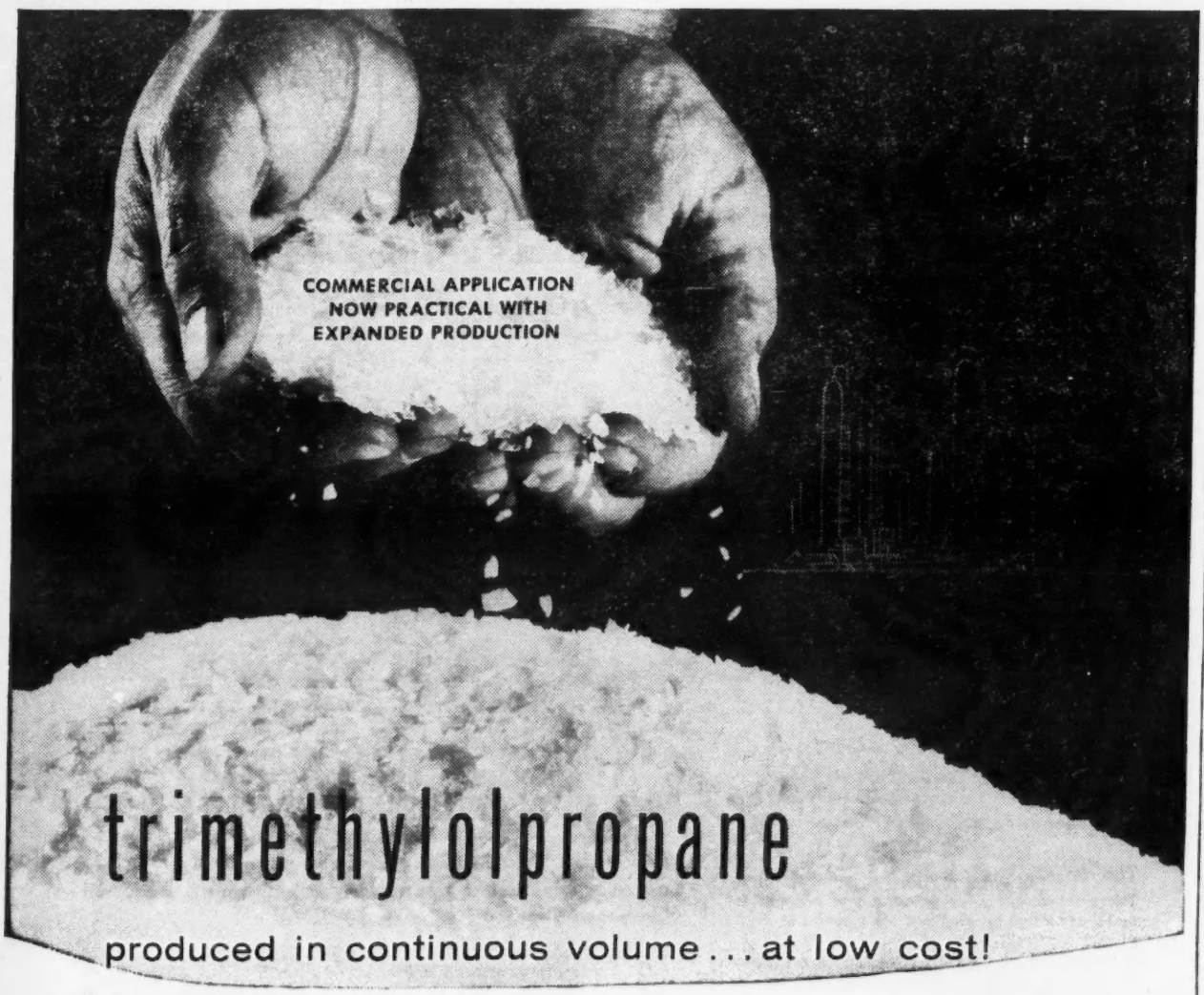
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis ton.137.00 - —
Flaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 15 kilog or more kilo.100.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0450- —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —

Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, pure, bots. oz. 4.25 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.70
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.15.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.24.00 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., 1-dm. lots, works lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.



Trimethylolpropane . . . produced by Celanese' unique aldol condensation process . . . is now ready for commercial application at new low price. Specially developed processes which utilize Celanese-produced basic materials assure continuous large volume production, exceptional high purity.

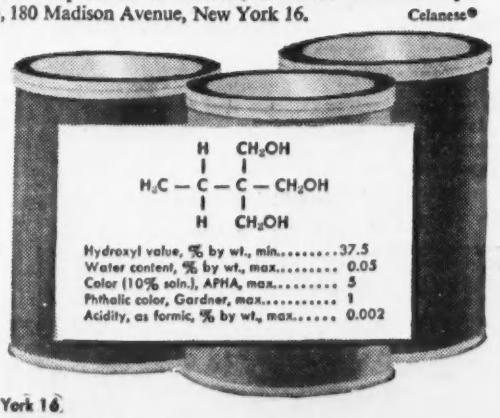
Manufacturers of paints and protective coatings can now take full advantage of the better adhesion, color, color retention, hardness and chemical resistance offered by trimethylolpropane alkyds.

Processing of polyurethanes is made easier through the use of this free-flowing, flaked polyol. Formulations containing trimethylolpropane mix more readily with diisocyanates. Its low melting characteristics and low water content are added features of particular importance in polyurethane coating formulations.

Rigid foams produced with polyesters containing trimethylolpropane have higher heat distortion points and are less susceptible to shrinkage. Flexible foams based either on polyethers or polyesters are made tougher through the use of trimethylolpropane.

The properties of this new polyol open the door to the commercial development of other important production applications —synthetic lubricants, plasticizers, surface active agents, polyesters. How will trimethylolpropane fit in your formulations? Write for working samples, prices!

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-D, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Celanese®


H CH₂OH
H₂C — C — C — CH₂OH
H CH₂OH
Hydroxyl value, % by wt., min. 37.5
Water content, % by wt., max. 0.05
Color (10% soln.), APHA, max. 5
Phthalic color, Gardner, max. 1
Acidity, as formic, % by wt., max. 0.002

Celanese CHEMICALS

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots. .....gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks . .16½ - .18¼
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks...lb. .15 - .16¾
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29⅞ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27⅞ - —
USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - —
Refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¾ - —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.85 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾ - .08⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06¾ - .07
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l..... lb. .19¼ - .21¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.....lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .20¾ - .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindella robusta herb, bls .....lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms .....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Tech. grade, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Guaiacwood oil, cns.....lb. 1.60 - —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York..ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York....ton.17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York..ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls.....lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms ...lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex.....gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works..lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works.....lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works.....lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York..lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .243 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis. lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia..lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .43½ .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Hexyl salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .14½ - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .76 - —
Hexyresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd..lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls .....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., works lb. No. Stocks.
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works .....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys....lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys.....lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E. lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald... ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald... ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works..lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22¼ - .23¼

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more..gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more..gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 - .40

GUAIACOL
Liquid Technical

An effective anti-skinning and anti-gumming agent for use in paints, varnishes, printing inks, and hydrocarbon solvents.

LIGNOCOL®

Prevents skinning in paints and varnishes during storage, and wrinkling of cast film. Particularly applicable in industrial and dipping tank finishes.

M.D.A.®
(Methylene Disalicylic Acid, Tech.)

A dihydroxydicarboxylic acid for alkyd resins and modified phenolic compositions. Used also for lakes for inks, and ultra-violet screening agents.

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CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue—New York 17, New York

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works..lb. .45 • —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E..lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W.....lb. .39 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms..lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis..lb. .095 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hioscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots.....oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .52 • —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 • —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys..lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys.....lb. .88 • —

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Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars.....lb. .75 - 2.57
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots.....lb. 16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms..lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole.....lb. 7.50 • —
Powd., bbls. bxs.....lb. 7.85 • —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .28 • .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works..lb. .04 • —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 • —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l, ex dock..lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 • —
bbls., l.c.l, ex whse, New York.lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 • —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .0205- .0345

Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .46 • .70
Isobornyl formate, dms.....lb. .80 • —
Isobornyl propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 • 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more..kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots.....kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works..lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy..gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate,, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd....gal. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .39 • —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... gal. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isoprapyl ether, dms., dlvd.....lb. .07 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .714 • .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .75 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works .....lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .54 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 • —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works....lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 • —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.45 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. No stocks.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No stocks.
Japan wax, cs.....lb. .43 • .44
Juniper berries, bgs .....lb. .18 • .20
Juniper berry oil, bots.....lb. 2.75 • 4.00
Twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 • 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 • .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns.....lb. .38 • .55

K

Kaolin see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms....lb. .10 • .12
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls.....lb. .35 • .38
No. 3, powd., bbls.....lb. .32 • .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .15 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles..gal. .174 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. Benzene type, tanks, group 3..gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%., bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works..lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works..lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .3750- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.30 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 11.95 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 12.35 • —
USP, 85%, cyls.....lb. .85 • .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works..lb. 1.20 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works.....lb. .24 • .28
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1435- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).

HIGHEST QUALITY LEMON OIL
BEARS THE *PRODUCER'S* LABEL!

- Pure, unadulterated lemon oil . . . cold-pressed in California . . . and *packed by the producer* . . . has long provided the accepted standard for top quality and flavor.
- M.C.P. LEMON OIL is just such a product. Prepared for many years for distribution by others, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is now packed *under this experienced producer's own label.*
- Furthermore, all lemon oil packed under the M.C.P. label is *exclusively first grade lemon oil* . . . thus assuring the user receiving a product that is *unsurpassed* for flavor, purity, and highest quality.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.25	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.36½-	.38½
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	5.50	—
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50	—
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	9.00	—
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.60	—
Lavandin oil, dms., cns	lb.	2.55	- 2.95
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.26½-	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.36½-	—
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb bgs., c.l	lb	41½-	—
l.c.l	lb.	42½-	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb	45	—
Iodide NF V jars	lb	3.82	—
Linoleate fused 26%% Pb, dms.	lb	.33	—
Lead, metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16	—
St Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾-	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide tech. powd. bbls	lb.	.36¾-	.40¼
Phthalate dibasic dms. works	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis	lb.	.192	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis	lb.	.1935-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2035-	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead white basic silicate)			
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue, basic, sulfate Lead white basic sulfate)			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼-	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs, c.l., shipt. point frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l same basis	lb.	.20	—
Lead, white, basicsilicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
sulfate bgs. c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
unbleached non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots	lb.	50.00	-85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	—
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd. bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.65	- 5.00
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.06½-	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N Y destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	20.82	—
Hydrated, bulk c.l., same basis	ton.	22.32	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.32	—
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	5.00	—
Expressed West Indian, cns	lb.	6.00	- 8.00
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	30.00	-85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs. works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.30	5.10
96-98% dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80	5.90
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	- 1.68
99% tech formulators dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
Linseed meal expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	56.50	—
extracted 36% bulk same basis	ton.	56.00	—
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1630-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1730-	.1780
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1300-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1440-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1470-	.1480
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.1940-	—
Water- white, dms	lb.	.2240-	—
Linseed pitch, dms.	lb.	.06	.06¾
Litharge, comi., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithol red toner, bbls., works	lb.	.93	—
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.07
Bromide NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works	lb.	.62	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.85	1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23¼-	—
tech., anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	1.03	1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.64
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½-	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½-	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½-	—
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.78	—
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	- 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	1.15	—
Titanate dms. works	lb	1.15	1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.09½-	—
titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs	lb.	.50	—
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No 3, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.18½-	—
solid No 1, boxes c.l.	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms	lb.	12.00	—
l-Lysine, fib. dms	lb.	12.00	-13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings bls	lb.	3.25	—
West Indian No 1. bls. shipment	lb.	3.25	—
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	14.00	—
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns, frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	.30½
extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30½-	—
USP, light, bgs	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy, fib. dms	lb.	.45	- .52
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	—
dead-burnt standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash.	ton.	43.00	—
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Carbonate tech. bgs c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½	—
t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	.13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	.15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	80.00
Gluconate, dms. cns	lb.	1.34	1.41
Hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.23½-	.27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.36	—
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Nitrate, cryst., dms. works	lb	.99	—
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride dms. works	lb	10½-	.12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

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Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

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Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion dms., c.l., works lb. .90 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 • 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 • .38
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c higher
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root pls lb. .55 .60
Manganese acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .35 —
Arsenate bgs lb. .16 • —
Borate, tech., dlb. dms lb. .27 • —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .22 —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 • —
paper bgs., works ton.144.50 • —
dms., works ton.152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 • 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 • —
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 • —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S.E. ton.88.55 • —
l.c.l. dlvd S E ton.95.55 • —
Tallate 6% dms lb 24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.62.00 • —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .34½- .38
CBB, bgs lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .25½- .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08¼- .08⅜
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.35 • 6.50
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.75 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 • —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 • —
Iodide, red, NF, fib dms lb 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 • 6.01
Tech., c.l., works lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
Bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 • .85
dms., c.l., dlvd gal. 1.00 • —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
Methanol, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden N. J. gal. .29½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l. or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
Methanol, Zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1. lb. .21 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
E. gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 • —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E. lb. .47 • .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 • —
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .79 • .89
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15½- —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 • —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48 • —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .67 • —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1,-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 • —
Heptin, carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 • 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va. lb. .31 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.54 • —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l. works lb. 1.25 • —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 • —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed, works lb. .13¼- —
Dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16 • —
Tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit, works lb. .11¾- —
Tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works. lb. .12¾- —

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b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb .09 - —
rubber bgs. c.l. works frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .08⅜ - —
Mica, wet grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .59 - —
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 73½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½ - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .82½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½ - —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½ - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½ - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd gal. .3328- —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .34½ - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .37½ - —
tankwagon, N. Y., dlvd gal. .38½ - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.80 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .25 - .25½
New York gal. .28 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh ctns works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh ctns works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech. dms. works basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms. c.l. E of Rockies lb. .55½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanapnthylamine (see N Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks same basis lb 30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. 40 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks frt equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l lb. 1.15 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs. lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz 9.90 9 95
Sulfate USP cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms, c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¼ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .56¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 52¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette 100-lb lots, fib dms lb 4.45 5.15
25-lb lots cns lb 5.05 5.65
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.20 5.50
Musk, syn., ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib dms lb 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 1.45 - —
5 lb lots cns lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow bgs lb 10½ - —
Du ch, bgs. lb .10½ - —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow bgs lb. 10½ - —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Syn., bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .26 - .28
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine bgs. ex-dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs ex dock ton 79 00 -80 00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 -59.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, petroleum, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, N.J., and N.Y. gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .155 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300° F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½ - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½ - —
Newark gal. .20½ - —
New York gal. .20½ - —
Philadelphia gal. .21½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene crude dom. 74°, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼ - —
78° bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .07½ .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ .08¼
tanks same basis lb. .07 —
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .04½ - .05
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb .18½ - —
a-Naphthol bbls. frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech. flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino acid (see J acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1 60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1 kilo, basis, actvity gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots. lb. 575.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾ - .87¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .40½ - .48½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Metal, electrocathodes, cs., works, lb. .74 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½ - .33½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .84 - —
green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
Nitric acid 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-lb. bots, extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst, dms, frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms, t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l. frt. alld lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroalinine, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
Dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l. works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .37 - .39
450-400, 600-1,000 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. same bassi lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks frt. equald. unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and 2, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., lb. 53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, cone., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 15.00 - —
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 14.50 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
l-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18¾ - .19
tanks lb. .17¼ - —
Oleic acid, s.d., dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾ - —
Dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .19¾ - .21¾
tanks lb. .17¾ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .18 - .18½
Oleostearine, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.70 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis. gal. 3.15 - 3.25
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .75 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Orange oil, sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .45 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 - —
powd. bbls. bx lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb .35 .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoaminohiphenyl (see o-Aminohiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic Acid).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .85 - .88
Tech., bgs lb. .80 - .82
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .17¾ - —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .15¼ - .16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¾ - .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾ - —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Ceylon lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulfate cns. oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb 26 —
Spanish, bgs lb. 60 —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. 35 —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic acid (see p-toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Parachloro-ortnonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro-
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
aniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner red, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100-°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l. frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - .14¼
powd., bgs., c.l. ex whse lb. .167 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP, X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
smaller lots lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .52
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works... lb. 1.3395 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.. lb. .90 - —

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal 45%, old process, bgs., mills.. ton. 46.50 - —
Solvent extracted, bgs., mills.. ton. 43.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.08
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse .. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk .. 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. .... lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka bgs ..... lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs, new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt ..... lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs ..... lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
imp., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms..... lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peri acid, dry, frt. alld..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms.. 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04¼- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .08⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonates, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.... lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted.. lb. .43 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis.. lb. .45 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .47 - —
Phenyl acetate dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works....lb. 27.00 -37.50

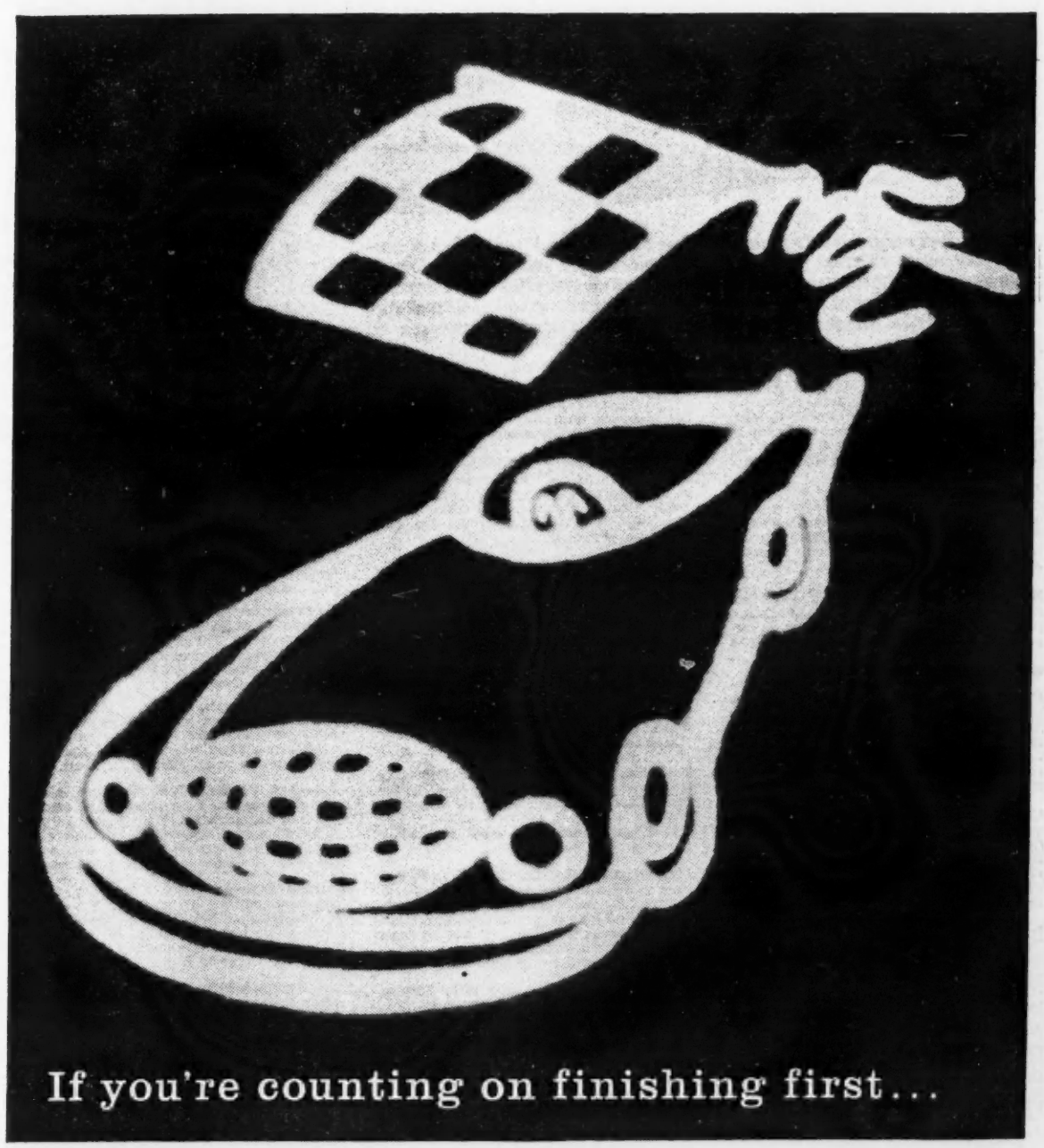
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 200-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .93 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots .... lb. 1.25 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglycolic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd E ... lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms. l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .41½- —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs..... lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots, works..... lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works..... lb. 10.45 - —

Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 5.115 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.515 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.165 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.165 - —
77-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.165 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.82 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works ..... lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus amorph red dms. t.t. works lb. 48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 49 - 50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works,, frt. equald lb. .20 - .23½
t.c.l. works frt equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks works frt equald lb 19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb 12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. 12½ - —
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1695- .1750
Sesquisulfide, tins cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works . lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. 12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —



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PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

Phthalocyanine Blue—Potassium Sulfate

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis ... lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 —
NF ..... lb 5.20 —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald ... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb 33 —
g-Picoline 98% dms., works .. lb 2.00 —
Picric acid, NF, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs ..... lb. 1.35 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 4.75 5.25
Nitrate USP bots. vials oz 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb 72 —
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Pimento leaf oil, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York, lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, com., dms. c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works, gal. .92 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls lb 2.50 —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld. ... lb. 2.84 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.88 - —
Citrate, 100 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.60 - —

Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E. lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E .. lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 98.00 -101.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .. lb 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs ..... lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .24 —
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Iranian bgs ..... lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb .31 .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran. dms lb .22 —
powd. dms lb .24 —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd. bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb. .40½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 .43
imp., kgs ..... lb. .33½- .37
Bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works .... lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd. bbls. dms lb .21 .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .11½ .12¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust 99.9% KCl bulk, c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .50¼
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .43 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. 40¼- .41½
Cyanide dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .23 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23½- —
Fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hyperphosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 1.38 - —
Iodide, dms lb 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .176
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. ... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton 26.25 - —
July forward ..... ton 27.45 - —
Nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots ... 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
Nitrate, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine grav., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse. ton 302.00 - —
smaller lots ex whse ... ton 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Persulfate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., works ..... lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .776 - .848
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price. unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
Sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms .... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
powd., dms ..... lb. .16 - .17

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OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN RESEARCH and production of bromine, magnesia, chloride and calcium chemicals, and recent expansions in capacities and improvements in processes provide facilities for customers requiring basic supplies of industrial, pharmaceutical, agricultural, and rare earths chemicals. Inquire about our program of cooperative research on your problems.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide N.F. X. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, noncorrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

1, 3-Dibromo-5, 5-dimethylhydantoin. $C_5H_6Br_2O_2N_2$. A bromine carrier and oxidizing agent. Useful in synthesis for side chain bromination and bromination of allylic carbon atoms. A fine stable powder with a minimum active bromine content of 54%.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively nontoxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Diethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2 \cdot HCl$ (DEPC). A light tan to white crystalline hygroscopic solid. Used in pharmaceutical manufacture, especially for introduction of the diethylaminopropyl radical.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anticaking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF X grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., nonflammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 2 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, N.F. X. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all N.F. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithograhy. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XV. Pure, white crystaline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Tetrabromophthalic Anhydride. $C_8Br_4O_3$. High molecular weight phthalic anhydride having a bromine content of 66%. Will undergo most of the reactions of phthalic anhydride. Pale yellow crystalline compound melting point minimum 265°C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Also Manufacturer of Rare Earth Compounds and Metals, Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigants and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

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BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Potassium sulfocyanate (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works, lb. .84 - .94
tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Toluene sulfonate dms., c.l., or t.l. works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate bulk works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton 13.45 - —
July forward ton 14.00 —
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran powd., dms. c.l lb. 42½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. 43 —
smaller lots lb. 45½ 49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib dms. works lb 39 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib dms, c.l. works lb .50 —
l.c.l., works lb 52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram 45 —
Acetate bots gram 40 —
Procaine hydrochloride USP dms 1,000-lb lots frt alld lb 2.83 —
100-500-lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone USP bots, 100 gram lots gram .50 —
Acetate bots gram 70 —
Propane indust tanks group 3 gal. 05 —
N. Y. Harbor gal. 093 —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
Tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Gallate dms 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots. 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust. dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 —
tanks, same basis lb .13½ —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 —
tanks, same basis lb .15½ —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 —
tanks, same basis lb .16½ —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19 —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½ —
Psyllium seed, black bgs lb. .28 .30
blonde bgs lb 18 —
husks bgs lb 40 —
Pumice, dom. grd. coarse to fine, 0 ½ 1 1½ 2 3 bgs. ton lots lb 03⅜ 04¼
smaller lots lb 03⅞ 04½
imp. Italian silk-screen coarse bgs ton lots lb 06½ —
fine, bgs ton lots lb 04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton 58.00 —
fine, bgs ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed bgs lb 25 .26
Pyrethrin syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works lb 45 —
powd 1.3% pyrethrins obls., works lb. 65 —
liq 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.85
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works gal 41.75 42.75
oleoresin dewaxed 20% dms. works lb 10.00 —
purif. 20% dms. works lb 10.00 10.10
Pyridine denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd. 2° non ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd. amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed mottled dms. works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense opaque dms. works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels cs. works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms. works lb. .16 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs., works. lb. .16½- .17
liq., 35% tannin bbls., works. lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract cryst., No 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
lic No 1 bbls t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed bgs lb 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate USP cns., 100-oz lots. oz. .37½ —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd frt alld 100% basis lb .98 —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.78 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide red)
Red saunders NF powd bbls lb .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 2.40 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 77½- —
c.l., same basis lb 78½- —
USP, dms., works lb 2.75 —
powd. dms., works lb 2.95 —
Monoacetate NF dms lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root bgs lb 15 .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs. lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol 5-lb cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs. lb 30 - —
powd. bbls lb 38 - —
Riboflavin USP, bots. dlvd kilo 65.00 - —
readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
5' phosphate-sodium bots. 100-kilo lots or more kilo 125.00 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing)
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms. works unit-lb. .12 - —
resin 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed powd. bbls lb 49 49½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb 30 .32
Saccharin USP cryst soluble dms., 1600-lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Calcium fib dms 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 —
Safflower oil, dms., N. Y. lb. .1785- .1835
Tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron Spanish USP tins lb 45.00 —
Safrol, dms lb .90 1.05
Sage, Cretan bgs lb 11 —
Dalmatian bgs lb 44 —
Italian lb 26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs lb. 07 .07¼
refd. bgs lb 08½ .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —

for bright, sparkling bottles

Mathieson SODA ASH is there

Behind every delivery of Mathieson soda ash, there's over 60 years' experience in making, handling, and supplying basic industrial chemicals. It's your best guarantee that this vital material will be on hand when needed, in the grades and quantities to synchronize with your production.

Mathieson *dense soda ash* —dense and intermediate dense—is available from Wyandotte, Mich., and Lake Charles, La.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

4799

MATHIESON
INORGANICS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid
ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether Formaldehyde • Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Salicylic Acid—Stearine, Oleo

Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .50 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .57 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
table vacuum common fine paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake dom. bulk works 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood East Indies chips bgs 65 66
powd fib dms lb 75 76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb.15.30 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea Cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste dms frt alld 100% basis lb 95 - —
powd bgs. frt alld 100% basis lb 95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP bots oz.13.50 16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Seidlitz mixture bbls. 5,000 lb. lots lb .30½ —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium powd. 99½% dms. dlvd lb.12.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Senna leaves Alex. whole and half bls lb .19 —
sittings lb .17 —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb .16 .18
No. 2 bls. lb .13 .15
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .15 —
pods bls lb .14 —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed Egyptian hulled bgs lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs lb .17 —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb .25 —
nat., bgs lb .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .21½- —
Indian natural bgs lb N P
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica amorph dry grd 325 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 25.00 —
c.l. works exwhse ton 45.00 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
c.l. works ton 25.00 30.00
140 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 15.00 —
c.l. works ton 20.00 —
Silicon tetrachloride tech dms. c.l. works lb .18 —
l.c.l. works lb .22 .30½
tanks works lb .17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Cyanide fib dms. 2,500-oz lots oz. .87 —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
500-oz lots oz. .87½- —
100-oz lots oz. .87¾ —
Nitrate, CP cryst. bots. 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .64⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher
Proteinate mild USP bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.15 —
strong NF bots dms 1,000 oz lots oz. 1.10 —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark whole bls lb .38 .40
crushed bls bbls lb .45 —
powd bbls lb .45 —
Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.90 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.60 —
light 58% paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.85 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.95 4.72
bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 1.55 —
Soda caustic flake 76% dms. c.l. works frt. equald 100 lbs 4.70 - —
liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers tanks works dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
73%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sal conc. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd bgs. c.l. frt equald lb .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb .13¾- —
NF 60% gran dms c.l. works lb .14 —
l.c.l. works lb 15½- —
Alginate NF white powd dms. 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
p-Aminobenzoate dms 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 2.70 - 3.75
Antimoniate bbls. c.l. dlvd E lb .28 —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms. c.l. works lb 12½ —
l.c.l. works lb 13¾- .14½

Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb 12¼- —
t.c.l., works lb 13 .14½
soln. dms. works gal 59 67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo 13.00 - —
bots. 500-gram lots kilo 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP bbls. dms 100 lb. lots or more lb .46 —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
powd., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Bichromate, gran. bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 —
l.c.l works lb. .13½- .14¾
Bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt equald lb .19½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb .1990 —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite anhyd bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l. works lb .09 —
t.c.l., works lb .09½ .10½
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, gran., dms lb. .08 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more works lb 66 —
smaller lots works lb 70 73
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. works lb .28 —
Chromate, anhyd. fiber dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. 14¾- —
t.c.l., same oasis lb. .15¼- .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
t.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. dms lb. 26½ 27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb 29½ 30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb 15¾ —
anhyd., dms. c.l. works lb 18 —
l.c.l works lb 18¾ —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb 14 —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
t.c.l works lb .1430- —
Formate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate 100-lb fib dms lb 5.50 - —
Gluconate refd. dms lb .80 .83
tech dms lb .35 —
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .24 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .24¼ —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .25½- .28
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.65 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.45 - —
Sodium hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .19 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .19½ .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb .18 —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Metaborate octahydrate gran bgs., c.l., works ton.87.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 - —
smaller lots ex whse ton 148.00 - —
tetrahydrate, dms. c.l., works ton.204.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.242.50 - —
smaller lots, exwhse ton.247.50 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
fused, 14,000-lb lots, works. lb .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.15 6.10
dms., c.l 100 lbs 6.20 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 6.65 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 4.45 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.85 6.75
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 4.95 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst. dms. works frt. alld lb. .73 .74
Monoglutamate (see Monosodium Glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom. bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.49.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.46.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs.10.50 - —
Orthosilicate conc. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.65 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Oxalate, 88% bgs. works 100 lbs.10.85 —
Para aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate)
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works frt equald lb .26 —
l.c.l same basis lb .27½ .34
pellets, bgs c.l. same basis lb. .26 —
t.c.l. same oasis lb .27½ .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb .25 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 26½ 33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Perborate NF, tech. bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l. works lb .21 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 20½- .21
Phenolsulfonate USP IX, gran. dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP dried powd bgs. dms., works lb 19 .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.70 —
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.10 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.05 9.65
cryst. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald 100 lbs 4.40 —
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.80 5.40

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs. c.l., works frt equald 100 lb.10.85 —
c.l. works 100 lbs 11.60 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
c.l. works lb .37 .39
tetrabasic anhyd. bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ —
c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sesquicarbonate bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 —
t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl States E. of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala. La and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me. N H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo. (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C. Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S D. Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo. Idaho. Mont. Nev., N. M. Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dm., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 3.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton.67.50 - —
Silicofluoride bgs. c.l. works lb. .075 - —
t.c.l. works lb .079 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .633 - .692
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate bbls., works lb 22 —
Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb 22½ —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l., dlvd E ton 52.00 - —
detergent rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 31.00 - —
USP cryst., fib dms lb 17½ .18
gran fib dms lb 17½ .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb .07¾- —
liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton.120.00 —
Sulfide flake dms. c.l. works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
fused bbls c.l. works E. frt. equald lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide liq. 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb .04 - —
t.c.l. works lb .05 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech. anhyd. dms. 1 ton lots or more, works lb .317 —
less than ton lots works lb .337 —
Thiosulfate NF, cryst. bbls lb. 13½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite)
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb .38 —
t.c.l. lb .42 - —

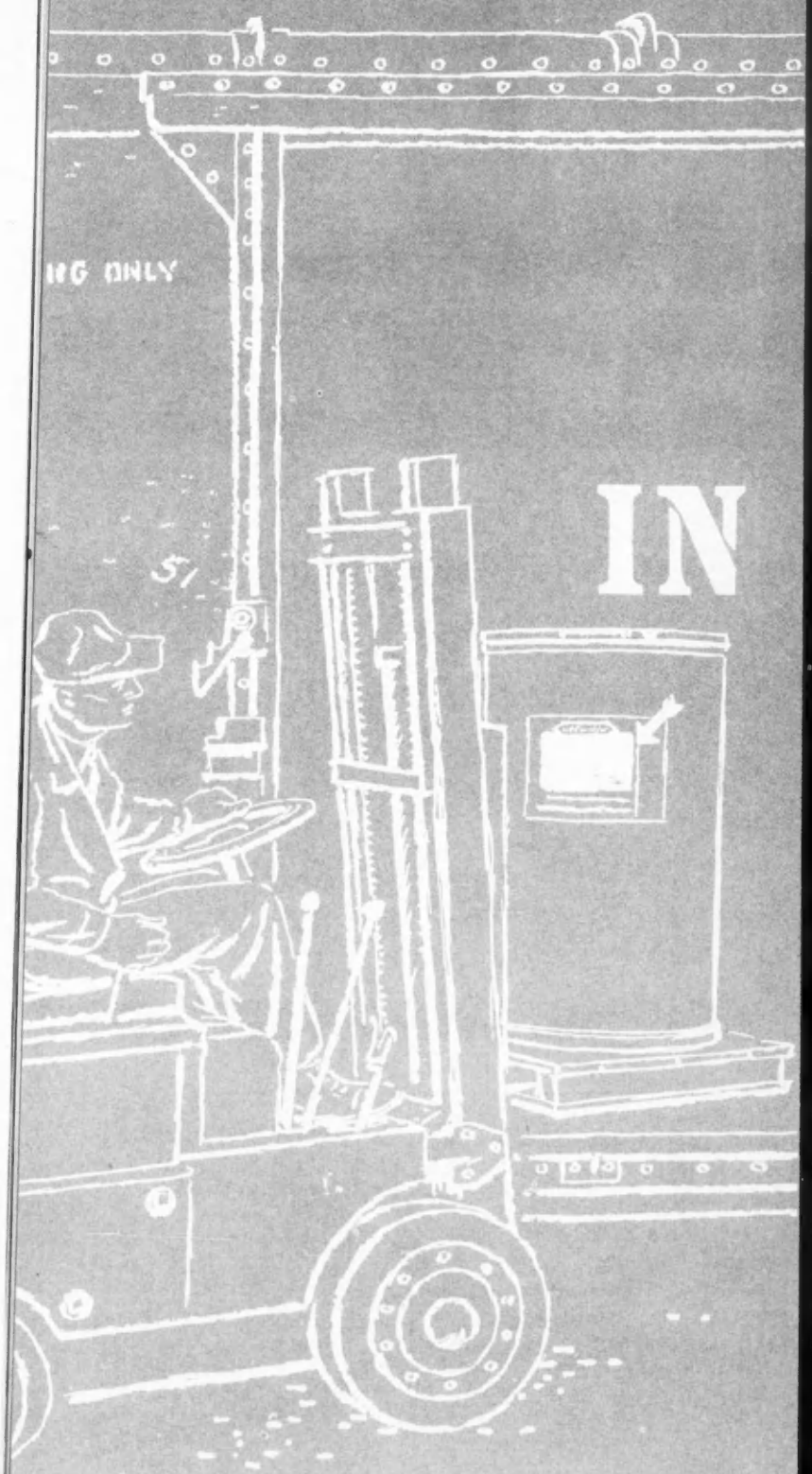
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 10.20
Tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd E lb 2.15 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium)
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 —
smaller lots same basis lb 30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F. b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
tanks, 212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 10°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .34 —
smaller lots works lb 37 .39
Tristearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .35 —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .28
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks works lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb 16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb .17 —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton.46.50 - —
protein chemically isolated bgs. c.l., works lb 23 - —
mechanically refd. bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .066 —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .12¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks lb. .15 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl., dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves dom. bls lb 75 —
Spearmint oil, dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. 1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
Cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. 01¾ —
powd super bgs., c.l., works lb 05¼- —
t.c.l. works lb .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Squill, white bls lb 16 .18
powd. bbls. bxs lb 17 .20
St. John's bread edible bls lb 13 .15
Stannic chloride, anhy., dms., works lb. .79 - .80
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .915 - 1.409
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .80 - .81
Sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Starch corn pearl paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 15c per 100 lbs higher

Potato, dom. Idaho bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Maine bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Rice bgs l.c.l. lb 15½- .16
Wheat bgs lb 08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed bgs lb 60 .61
Stearic acid, bdl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
Single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
Triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).



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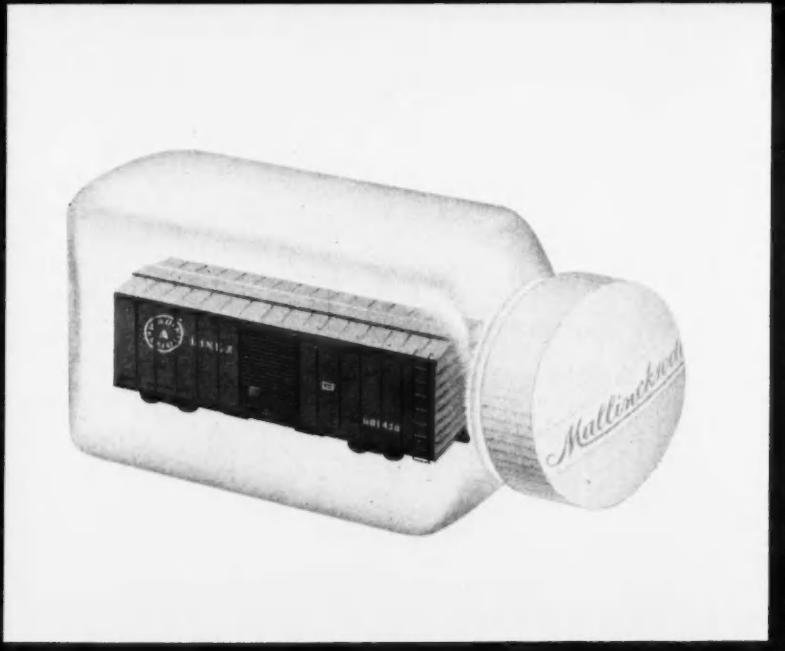

SPECIFY Mallinckrodt®

PROCESS CHEMICALS

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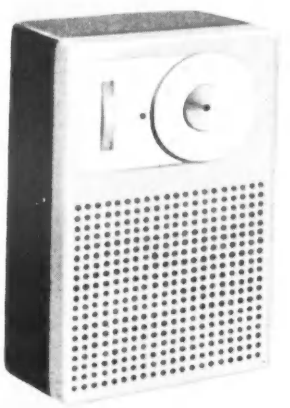
precision

to **large-scale**
production

Problems in chemical processing can often be solved with *uniform* chemicals of controlled purity and physical form. The more than 200 industries relying on Mallinckrodt for process chemicals often establish difficult specifications. Mallinckrodt's research, production experience and versatile manufacturing facilities provide the proper chemicals—first for pilot plant, then for large-scale production.



Mercury Salts have varied uses

Mercuric oxide is used as a depolarizer in batteries and as a pigment in ceramics and marine paints. *Mercuric chloride* is used as a depolarizing agent in mercury batteries. In the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride, it is used as a polymerization catalyst. It is also used in the treatment of seed potatoes. *Mercurous chloride* serves as an electrolyte in batteries.

Stearates are versatile in their applications

Zinc stearate is used as an internal and external lubricant in plastics and is also an efficient flatting agent in lacquers. *Calcium stearate* is used as a lubricant and stabilizer in plastics and also improves the plasticity of starch-clay coated papers. Gelling characteristics of Mallinckrodt *aluminum stearates* are important in the manufacture of greases. In paints they create a gel structure strong enough for pigment suspension—without making the paints too thick for easy application. The unique and diverse properties of these and other stearates are being continuously utilized in new developments throughout industry. If you have a possible application, call us for technical assistance.

Misch Metal in alloys and steel

Misch metal, an alloy of rare earth metals, provides magnesium casting alloys with qualities particularly applicable to jet engine parts. Misch metal decreases the porosity of the alloy, giving it pressure tightness, and increases its high-temperature creep resistance . . . the ability to withstand long periods of stress at high temperatures without distortion. The addition of misch metal to certain stainless steels improves their fabricating properties. Freedom from oxide coating is unique with Mallinckrodt misch metal. Technical information is available on request.

Chemicals for the Electronics Industry

Mallinckrodt is a pioneer in the production of chemicals for the electronics industry. Mallinckrodt *S.L.*® *chemicals* are used in making fluorescent lamp phosphors as well as in television phosphors. Recently, Mallinckrodt introduced a complete line of *TransistAR** *chemicals* for use in the manufacture of transistors and other semi-conductor devices.

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specific chemicals and
technical assistance

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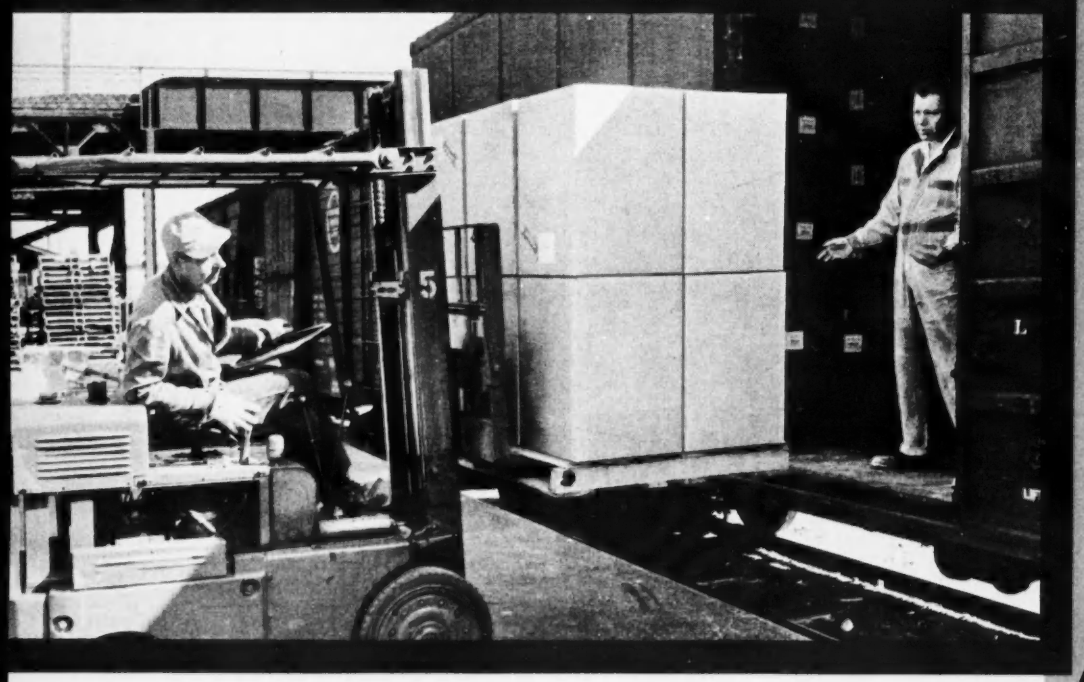
2. critical ***physical form***
3. higher standards of ***purity***
4. improving product ***quality*** to gain a competitive edge



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MONTREAL • TORONTO

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania	gal.	.16 -	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199 -	—
Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.84 -	—
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 -	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.40 -	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l, works	100 lbs.	12.00 -	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88 -	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. G. (see Ouabain, USP).	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Styrax USP cs	lb	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99% dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Styrolyl acetate bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62 -	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy., E	lb.	.0885-	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lb. ctns., works	lb.	.65 -	.75
80 lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼-	.72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb	4.00	4.50
Sodium dms	lb	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb	4.00	4.20
USP, same basis	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sodium fib dms	lb	5.00	5.20
USP, same basis	lb	5.20	5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd. dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.	lb.	8.90	9.40
powd. dms	lb	8.50	9.00
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
Sulfanilamide USP 30-80 mesh, dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb	6.40	6.75
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
Sulfapyridine NF powd., bots, tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
powd. dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms	lb.	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.00	—
crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines.	long-ton.	26.50	—
export f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	28.00	—
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00	—
Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos.	long-ton.	25.00	—
refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.10	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.05	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.60	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.25	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.30	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.15	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.95	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.20	—
Sulfur dichloride, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 -	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
Monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 -	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 -	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 -	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50 -	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95 -	—
CP, NF, Consumers' cbys., c.l., ft. equald.	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
Fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00 -	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50 -	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	135.00	Nom.
Ground, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton.		.88 -	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.88 -	.91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.		.98 -	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	9.50
southern, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.75

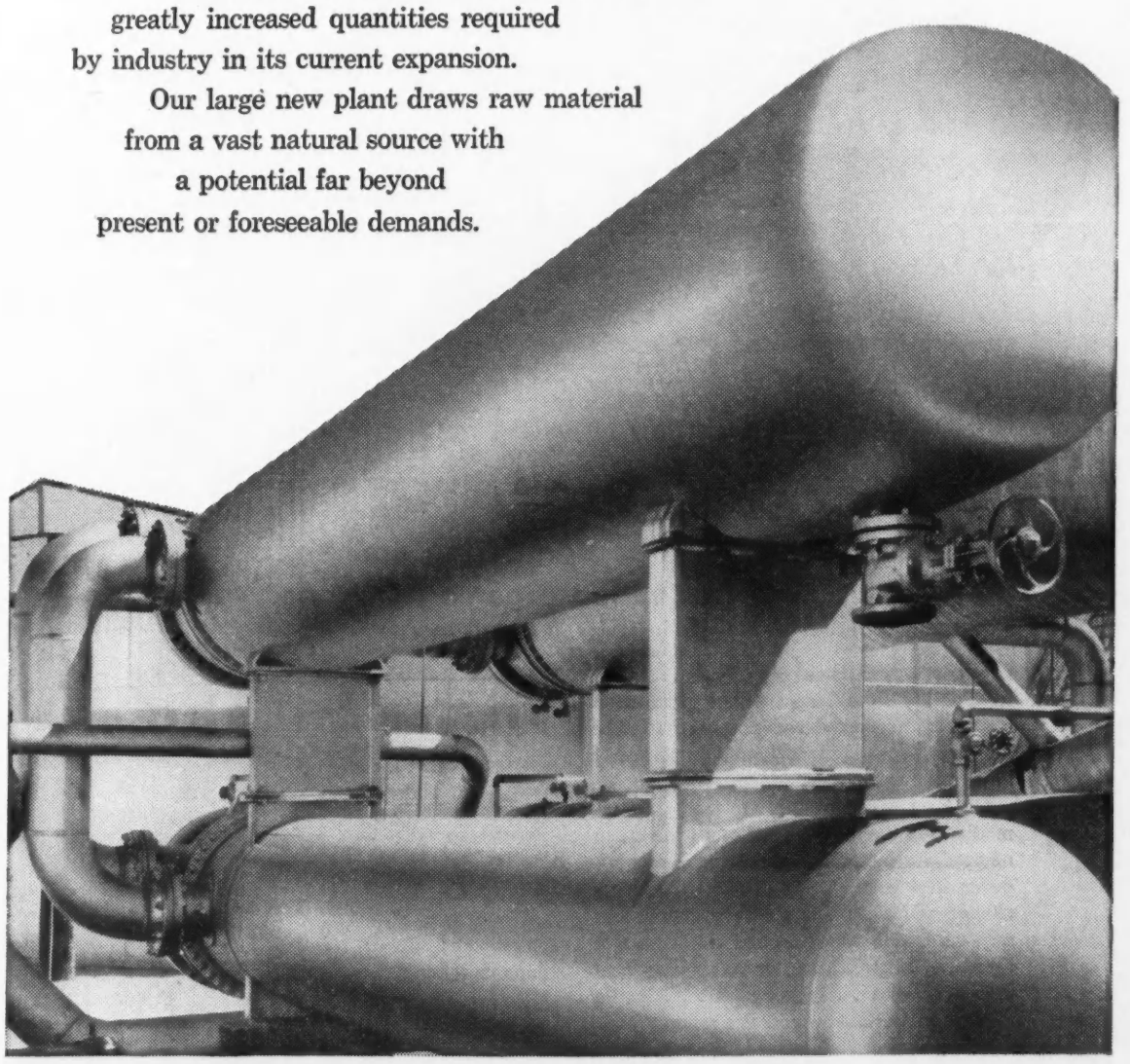
T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 -	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29 -	—
Talc, dom., ord., Calif. grd., ogs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00 -	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	31.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
Talc, firbous, New York, 99.95% micronized, bgs., works	ton.	38.00 -	—
tmp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	30.00	35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Tall oil, refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06
Tall oil, acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	.10¼
tanks, works	lb.	.07½-	.08½
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Tallow edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09⅛-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅞-	—
prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅜-	—
special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07 -	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08⅝-	.08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.09⅝-	.10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¼-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.16¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	5.00 -	—
Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	6.00 -	—
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06 -	2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96 -	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	8.40
Tapioca flour Brazilian bgs. ex whse	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Siamese, AAA, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47	.49
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.54 -	.56
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.57	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46	—
50-53% dms., c.l. same basis.	gal.	.70	.72½
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	73½	74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	62½	—
Coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.49 -	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½-	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51 -	—
Imp., bgs.	lb.	.42 -	.45
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	23½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	25½	—
tanks works	lb	22	—
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23¾-	—
extra, dms	lb	41	.60
prime, dms	lb	30	45
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns. dms.	lb	60	75
prime, dms	lb	55	70
Propionate dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULFATE is a primary West End product and we have the production capacity to meet your needs

At West End, sodium sulfate is a prime product... not a by-product... and is being produced in the greatly increased quantities required by industry in its current expansion.

Our large new plant draws raw material from a vast natural source with a potential far beyond present or foreseeable demands.



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West End Chemical Company

DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram.		70	—
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram.		68	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.62½	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l. or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.37	—
Dms., l.c.l. or l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l. or l.t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.40	—
Tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.365	—
Tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.375	—

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal dlvd	lb.	12.50	15.00
Sulfate 99% bots. dlvd	lb	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP., 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular fib dms	kilo.	60.00	—
ampule grade fib dms	kilo.	62.00	—
Mononitrate, USP fib dms	kilo.	62.00	—
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots	lb	72	—
less ton lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.40	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	450.00	500.00

Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	1.75
white, cns	lb.	1.70	2.00
Tech, white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
Iodide NF, dms	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).			
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.98½	—
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).			
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	120.00	—
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l.,	ton.	137.50	—
5-ton lots	ton.	142.50	—
ton lots	ton.	147.50	—
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherol, NF, conc., pure basis	kilo.	91.00	—
Acetate, NF, conc., pure basis	kilo.	166.00	—
Acid succinate, cryst.	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
Acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry. powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine, base paste kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40	—
Hydrochloride paste kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.32	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.32	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.32	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.32	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works: Albany N. Y	gal.	.35	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	.35½
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	.35½
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	.35½
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia Pa	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	.35½
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.34	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
Dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine dms c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
solid, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.97	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.50	3.75
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.25	3.40
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Triacetin, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.40	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.13	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	—
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	.16¼
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	.12½
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate 85% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.45¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks frt. alld E. of Denver.	lb.	.43¾	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.22	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.49	—

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DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

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Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l., works, frt equald. 100% basis lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks works frt equald 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms, c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 —
t.c.l., works lb. .51½ —
Tripentaerythritol bgs, t.c.l. works lb .35 -
Triphenyl phosphate obls, c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 —
Triphenylguanidine bbls, works lb .90 —
tanks, same basis lb .16½ —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .20½ —
t.c.l. frt alld E lb .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots .....grams. .55 - .58
dl-Tryptophane fib ctns works lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .24 - —
Dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- .25
Tanks, New York.....lb. .22½- —
dom., mills.....lb. .22 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd 2-5 microns dms., works .lb. 4.00 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots works .lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald....lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Turpentine gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. ..lb. .28 - .43

U

Ultramarine blue, coba.. type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn, and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35

Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American bgs., works. lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Urea 46% N indust bgs., c.l. t.l dlvd E ton 120.00 —
c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton 140.00 —
45% N agricultural bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd E ton.105.00 —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle W Va ton 126.00 —
C grade, tankcars, same basis.ton.124.50 —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 —
Urethane USP dms lb. 1.45 —
Uva-ursi leaves bls .....lb 12 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
Indian bgs. ....lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.86.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton.64.00 - —
extract powd. 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide tech. dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works ...lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Mexican cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti cs lb 7.00 —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.85 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots..lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns.....lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns .....lb.18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls .....lb. 5.55 - —

Victoria blue toner, dlvd., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tankcars, works..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Chloride monomer tanks, works lb .11 - .19
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c. hospitals.....bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. .....bot. 1.50 - —
tech. dms., c.l., works.... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .25 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., works. lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works....lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Propionate monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb 1.33 —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb .19½- —
tanks, frt alld lb 16 —
Virginia type red, bbls., works. lb. 1.40 - —
Viosterol in nat vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies

liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 —

Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.165.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots .... kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots ..... gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls .....lb. 2.25 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls.....lb. 1.93 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock..ton.80.00 - —
merchantable, bls., ex dock..ton.75.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. .08275- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .0840- —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb lots, dlvd..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

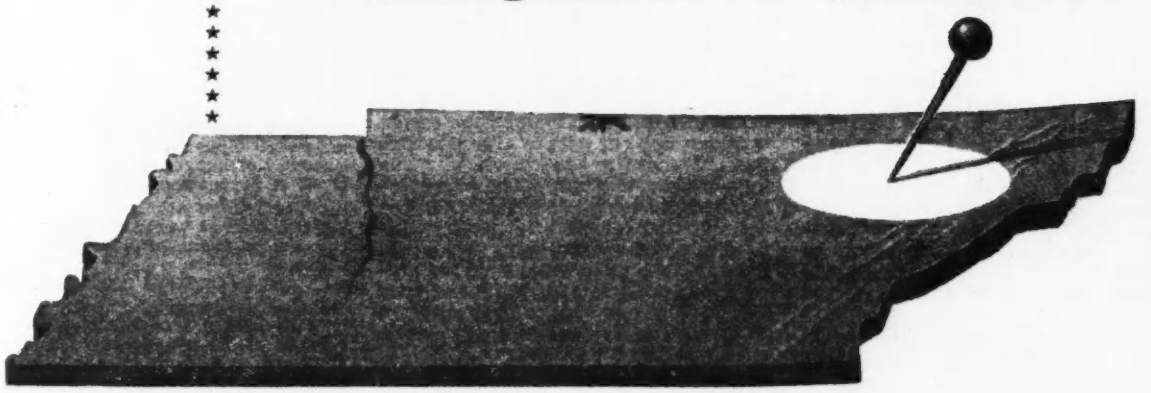
Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms.....gal.11.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white)
White pine bark rossed bls lb .18 .19

—Continued on page 37

We've discovered
PART OF AMERICA'S FUTURE
underground in Tennessee



As the American economy has expanded, the use of zinc by industry has greatly accelerated, until today's per capita consumption of zinc shows a giant 24% increase over the per capita consumption only seven years ago.

But what about the future? With zinc's importance to Industry's ever-increasing demands, what about the supply?

In recent months, American Zinc has discovered a part of America's industrial future... underground in Tennessee. In the East Tennessee area, mining properties which adjoin American Zinc's long-established Mascot, Tenn., mining operations, exploration and development have confirmed zinc ore reserves underground which are equivalent to *more than 75 years' production at the current rate* of mines now operating in this area.

Tomorrow's zinc for automobile grills and trim... the galvanized coatings for steel... zinc for die-castings and brass... zinc pigments for paints and rubber... now lies underground in American Zinc's Tennessee development.

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Minimum Wage for the Drug Industry

It is most desirable and necessary that the drug industry participate adequately in the hearing to be held April 2 on minimum wages in that industry under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act. Predominantly of interest in that connection is the official purpose to define the industry that will be affected by any ruling on minimum wages that may be issued. Apparently that definition is to be based largely upon products. In that connection, there is reason to expect that action will be taken on the inclusion or exclusion of specific products; although the definition set forth for the purpose of the hearing is in quite general terms. More specific defining is in prospect.

One of the topics scheduled for the hearing has to do with whether a single wage determination is appropriate for all the products of the industry. That can lead to almost endless discussion—and an equally voluminous list of determinations; because it is clear that the qualifications for satisfactory performance in various productive operations must run over a very wide range.

Another perplexing topic has to do with geographical bases for wage determinations—whether there should be a single overall determination or separate determinations for small areas appropriately delimited.

Prevailing wages are to be studied in the hearing and planning at all levels from apprentices or other beginners upward. Invitations to submit data in that respect were published several weeks ago; but there has been no disclosure of the extent to which any have been submitted. The scope of the invitations or requests ranged far beyond such data, encompassing the number of establishments and of workers in the industry and the geographic pattern of its competition.

What has thus far been officially referred to as the drugs and medicine industry is a multipartite segment of the national industrial structure. When, as in this connection, it encompasses products other than foods "intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease in, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals," it is expansively comprehensive in all respects. The determination of appropriate wage minimums demands much more than casual consideration of almost innumerable factors. That is one reason why the industry should and must be adequately represented in all deliberations in the areas of that consideration, both quantitatively and qualitatively. There will have to be a great variety of compromising in the coming hearing and later if the results are to be even close to equitable and to have any appreciable effectiveness or permanence.

Why Not Cut the US Budget

The federal budget for the coming fiscal year is too big. It should be reduced. It can be reduced substantially without detriment to this country and with benefit for its people as a whole.

There has been no appreciable approach toward agreement at any phase of the budgeteering between those who set up what is to be spent and those who must put it up. Only the most optimistic still expect that there will be anything like even a 5-percent lessening of the backbreaking load that faces the taxpayers of this "free" country.

All sorts of suggestions of cuts are being offered from scores of directions—some few of them from legislative and executive spots in the federal government. But, every one of those, of course, has to do with somebody else's expectations of benefits. It is quite apparent that there is no agreement on any facet of the budgeteering even among the members of the President's cabinet. It would be interesting, to say the least, to have full information on the respective contributions of the pros and cons in those spots toward the meeting of the cost of what the pros stand for—or at least lean toward the various reasons, largely undisclosed but readily suspectable.

The variety of suggestions from business groups, although they have an overall reduction objective, is as wide as that of those from political "advisers." There are even some for still bigger appropriations, euphemistically styled economic aids, for underdeveloped or otherwise sub-something peoples. There is still more than a little evidence that even nationally posing "economists" are gravely concerned with the political and economic competition of the Soviets. It should be clear to even a grammer-school "economist" that the pouring out of money by this country has not had, will not have, cannot have any restrictive effect on Soviet political competition, which means little if anything to this country because it has no political objectives in any foreign "markets." It is equally clear that the so-called "economic" competition of the Soviets is not more than 10 percent actual—and the 90 percent that is verbal has not yet meant anything. The sooner this country quits being the sucker in international panhandling the better it will be for all countries that have any desire for autonomy. Those who contend that the foreign aid program is essential to the maintenance of national security are following a most devious course of illogical reasoning.

There is, of course, much sound reasoning behind the supporting of adequate financing of the possible, perhaps probable, security demands upon preparedness for defense. But, there are large lumps of "fat" throughout the current and contemplated spending for "defense" that could be cut out with actual benefit for the program as a whole. Just now, however, the Pentagon atmosphere is much too smoggy for any clear viewing in the direction of any progress in that respect except by way of congressional courage.

Business groups, who should be able to see things in a more appropriate light, are inclined to find fault with the President on the grounds that he has not lived up to his early declarations and actual achievements with respect of diminished government spending. It is good to see the National Association of Manufacturers' statement that the President's "expressed concern over his administration's inability to prevent proposed 1958 spending from ascending to new and dizzy heights is undoubtedly as great as that of his severest budget critics." But, one must also agree with the association's declaration that actual reductions should have been made during the preparation of the budget. It must be admitted that the President, not being eligible for reelection, did not have to continue the budgetary donations to various groups of the voting populace. But, the party which at least gave him his nominations has a different future in view—and the President's influence in a strictly political sense is but that of one man against many.

There is something worth thinking over in the recent statement of a Republican senator that "budget reductions can be effected only if the American people are willing to forego at least some of the benefits of the present or contemplated programs of government spending." There would be more strength to that suggestion if it urged the American people to insist that the very few of their number who are getting those benefits be denied further handouts.

Some members of congress are frank enough to admit that they could—and to imply that they would—do some effective budget-trimming if they could get public support for such an endeavor. The business groups in every community throughout the country should make it their duty and responsibility to see that such public support is provided, with a plain pronouncement that refusal or even failure on the part of the legislator to whom it is offered to make full use of it for paring the budget will be regarded as misrepresentation of the people of the community and as good and sufficient reason for giving that job to somebody else. There are, of course, communities in which the predominance of beneficiaries by way of political handout would make such a program impossible. The fact that should be made known to everybody in that section of the country who has to chip in for the paying of what those discriminatory benefitings cost.

Washington Talks It Over

Business Conditions So Far This Year Are Seen Characterized By High and Stable Rate of Total Production.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce has just issued its first report of 1957 on the business situation and states that conditions so far this year may be characterized by a high and stable rate of total production.

While physical output matches the record pace established in late 1956, the somewhat higher prices and pay scales currently prevailing have expanded dollar totals of output and income.

General price averages have continued upward, both at wholesale and retail, but the rise appears to have slackened in wholesale channels, principally reflecting a leveling of food and farm prices.

Quotations for some industrial raw materials—notably scrap metals—have been reduced rather sharply from last year's highs.

Employment in February reached a new high for this season of the year, due mainly to a moderate advance in non-manufacturing groups. Manufacturing employment is little changed from a year ago but average hours worked per week have been lower in recent months with the reduced work week being accompanied by some cuts in overtime premium pay.

While factory payrolls are down slightly from last year's rate, total payrolls are the highest on record due to gains recorded in non-manufacturing industries.

Expansion Goal Clarified

Office of Defense Mobilization has had to revise its expansion goal No. 224 on production facilities for military and atomic energy procurement so as to make it clear that the goal does not cover expansions in basic industries which supply products and materials common to commercial, industrial and military uses.

The purpose of the goal is to provide rapid tax amortization for facilities expansion where insufficient capacity exists to meet the current requirements of essential defense programs such as military production, research and development, and service programs.

ODM will consider certification for such projects only upon recommendations for approval by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Committee Name Change

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has come up with the idea that the senate should change the name of its committee on international relations. The senator may have a good point.

There is some reason to believe that the phrase "foreign" policy is obsolete. Even before World War II we had reached a point in American history where our dealings with other nations were no longer foreign to us. In fact, there is no longer any domestic policy which is unrelated to our international policy.

The senator believes that the phrase "foreign policy" is not only obsolete, but is disruptive. He believes it creates suspicion and fosters distrust. He thinks it is high time we learn to talk instead about our international policy.

ILO Fund Doubling Asked

The State department is asking congress to almost double to $3 million the annual contribution this government is to make to meet the expenses of the International Labor Organization. If the State department's request is agreed to it will be one of the biggest surprises of the session.

ILO has never been an organization viewed with much support in congress and it has even fewer followers since last year's bitter attacks by the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers who supply the business representatives for the US delegations. They have raised some serious questions as to the usefulness of the organization.

The US presently is billed for 25 percent of the cost of running the organization, which this year runs to $1,904,427. Because of a credit, this amount has been reduced to $1,792,117, but this is still $42,117 above the ceiling that congress has by law permitted as our annual contribution.

Secretary Dulles says that if we don't raise our ceiling and meet this obligation we will have "very limited flexibility for negotiation, especially in connection with the scale of assessments." This latter statement is significant because the other members of the ILO are talking about tapping Uncle Sam for more than 25 percent of the budget in the future.

Drug Figures for 1954

Sales by drug wholesalers in the United States amounted to $2.2 billion in 1954, with $1.3 billion reported by general-line wholesalers and $900 million by specialty-line drug wholesalers. In addition, manufacturers of drugs and medicines reported sales of $883 million through their own sales branches and sales offices.

These figures and a breakdown of the business by geographic divisions are now available from the Bureau of Census in a report on the 1954 census of business. The report should prove helpful in evaluating the industries' markets on a regional basis. Some 400 different commodity lines are identified for merchant wholesalers and more than 500 product classes for manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices.

Ninety-four percent of the sales of general-line drug wholesalers consisted of "drugs, druggist sundries" (including pharmaceuticals, biologicals, medicines, toiletries, cosmetics and sundries), while the remaining 6 percent was made up of a variety of commodity lines. This percentage varied by regions, however, from a low of 88.6 percent in New England to a high of 97.5 percent in the Pacific states.

In the case of specialty-line drug wholesalers sales of "drugs, druggists sundries" amounted to only 88.3 percent of total sales with regional breakdowns ranging from a low of 69.8 percent in the south Atlantic division to a high of 94 percent in the east north-central states.

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Heavy Chemicals

Three factors came to the fore last week as having a direct future bearing on chemical sales: automobiles, new construction, and the Edgar Bonnet. Trade reports have it that the immediate future of auto production is uncertain, to say the least. New construction levels have tapered off owing to the current tight money policy. The raising of the tugboat Edgar Bonnet in the Suez Canal, and the prospect of opening that transportation link to ships up to 20,000 tons is expected to have a number of effects on the chemical import-export situation.

News that second quarter automobile output is due for some retrenchment is expected to have adverse effect on such materials as chromic acid for plating, other mineral acids for steel, and basic raw materials for neoprene and textiles, as well as other materials which go into new car production.

Construction declines have already had an effect on steel output, and are expected to cut into consumption of soda ash, for example, for use in output of flat glass, as well as pickling acids for steel, and nitric and hydrofluoric acid, which go into stainless steel.

Manganese, cobalt and copper materials imported from Africa have been subject in the immediate past to steadily increasing transocean freight rates. While there has been some softness in the latter during recent weeks, at least one shipping association last week announced increases in freight rates for specified materials from West Africa.

While there is a possibility that the shipping situation will ease due to the opening of the Suez Canal, manganese ore importers are now faced with a supply position which is becoming critically tight, and are talking of possible further increases in chemical grade material.

Price activity last week was held to a minimum, with only barium carbonate and chloride scheduled to go up today.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 25 at 95.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.0 percent for the previous week, and 104.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Sodium bisulfite, soln., 15c. per cwt.
Stannic oxide, 3½c. per lb.
Strontium nitrate, 35c. per cwt.

Reduced

Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
104.15	104.14	104.26	101.15

For Current Prices see Page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Barium carbonate, $2.50 per ton.
Barium chloride, anhyd., $4 per ton.
tech., cryst., 20c. per cwt.

Acids

Chromic—The amount of acid moving to platers for bumpers and automobile ornamentation has been large during the first quarter. However, it was conceded that sales levels have not been as high as last year at this time.

Producers pointed out last week that the future of this market hinges largely on scheduled automobile output for the second quarter. At present, the outlook is not too bright, as some automotive producers have reportedly scheduled sharp cutbacks in production.

Hydrochloric—Demand for this acid has been strong, although slight declines in sales have been noted during the past week, attributed to a slackening in steel production.

Hydrofluoric—Although primary steel output has experienced a mild decline during the past few weeks, there has apparently been no letup in production schedules for stainless steel. Hence, large volume shipments of HF have continued to move in that direction.

Nitric—A similar position to that of hydrofluoric acid existed in this market. Stainless steel demand continued active.

Sulfamic—Price for this acid was recently increased on spot. Material is newly quoted at $16 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots and truckloads f.o.b. works, and $17.50 to $18.50 per cwt., less carlots and less truckloads, same basis, as to quantity.

Sulfuric—Steel output was off, but intake for use in fertilizer manufacture was expected to take up some of the slack, at least temporarily.

Steel production last week was estimated at 92 percent of capacity, or 2,354,000 tons, as against actual output of 2,392,000 tons, or 93.2 percent of capacity the previous week, and 2,452,000 tons, or 99.6 percent of capacity the corresponding week last year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Potash—Buying interest in this material has been well maintained for both liquid and solid. However, competition has increased with the recent opening of plants of new producers. Owing largely to competitive conditions, it was expected that prices would remain unchanged.

Caustic Soda—Reports varied on the current status of demand. Some sources reported good domestic business on contract for a number of end uses for both solid and liquid grades.

Export demand on long term contracts continued active, although spot business was scattered and light. The opening of the Suez Canal to ships up to 20,000 tons was expected to have an effect on the immediate future of the export market, since it is anticipated that the currently tight world shipping situation will ease to some extent.

Chlorine—Producers were more optimistic than previously. While some sources continued to report soft spots in local areas, it was generally felt that the tempo of buying had increased during the past week for a number of end uses.

Copper Sulfate—Output in January was 5,704 tons, an increase of 30 percent over December production, and shipments in January of 6,240 tons were up 47 percent over December levels, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments were 700 tons in excess of production, and stocks declined 22 percent, to 3,144 tons at the end of January. Inventories were sufficient for about two weeks' requirements at the January rate of shipments.

Foreign trade date for January are not available. Imports in December were 153 tons, all from the United Kingdom. Exports amounted to 3,850 tons.

The bureau, in reviewing the 1956 copper sulfate picture, reports that the industry operated at a reduced rate during the year. Production declined 14 percent to 66,808 tons, and shipments were off 15 percent, to 67,008 tons.

Stocks of 4,068 tons on hand December 31 were down 16 percent, and were the lowest since 1950.

Shipments of copper sulfate in 1956 were 67,000 tons, compared with 79,100 tons in 1955. Of the 1956 shipments, 21 percent was for agricultural uses (23 percent in 1955), 33 percent for industrial (27 percent in 1955) and 46 percent for other, chiefly exports (50 percent in 1955).

Imports of copper sulfate in 1956 totaled 653 tons, compared with 280 tons in 1955. Of the total imports in 1956, 480 tons came from the United Kingdom, 153 tons from Chile, and 20 tons from Belgium-Luxembourg.

Chile was the source of the total imports in 1955. Exports were 30,200 tons compared with 37,400 tons in 1955. As in other recent years, most of the exports went to Central American countries; Honduras received 31 percent of the total, Colombia 18 percent, Panama 17 percent and Guatemala 16 percent.

Manganese Dioxide—With the clearing of the Suez Canal to allow passage of

Heavy Chemicals

ships up to 20,000 tons, there was some feeling that possible reductions in freight rates as a result of the opening would bring the price of manganese dioxide down from its current high level.

However, sellers last week found themselves in the position of having to consider further increases in the price of chemical grade material.

The problem now appears to be short supplies. Good quality African manganese dioxide has been increasingly hard to come by in recent months, and stocks both here and at source have been steadily declining.

Potassium Carbonate — There was plenty of material on hand to fill consumers' needs, according to some sources. Others reported they were selling about as much as they could produce.

Soda Ash—Output in January declined 4 percent from December levels, and totaled 394,497 tons (total crude bicarbonate), according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Buying interest last week showed some improvement as bottle makers prepared for the summer beverage trade. However, flat glass output was hampered by lower automotive output and construction declines.

Sodium Bisulfite—Solution was recently boosted 15c. per hundred pounds on spot, and today on contract. Barrels are quoted at $1.70 per cwt., carlots, works, and $2.20 per cwt., less carlots, works.

Sodium Chlorate — Herbicide demand was up sharply during the week. Industrial inquiry held at a good level. Prices were expected to hold unchanged through the second quarter.

Stontium Nitrate—Price for this chemical in barrels was recently hiked 35c. per hundred pounds on spot. Nitrate is quoted at $11.35 per cwt., barrels, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $12.35 per cwt., less carlots.

At the same time, a bag price was instituted for the first time, and strontium nitrate was quoted at $11 per cwt. in carlots and $12 per cwt. in less carlots, the same price as that formerly quoted for barrels.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Metal was quoted unchanged at 32c. per pound, delivered by primary producers. Market was quiet and easy.

Silver—Bullion was held unchanged at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal was weaker and was quoted at 99½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Monsanto Chemical Sets Up Systems Engineering Section

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has organized a systems engineering section to study the dynamics of chemical process systems and their control.

The new section will be within the engineering department of the research and engineering division and will be located at St. Louis. It has been formed to enable Monsanto to apply advanced principles of systems engineering to processing and production.

DuPont Advances Three

Dr. John P. Wilkins has been appointed assistant manager of industrial sales for the film department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Dr. William H. Wood will succeed Dr. Wilkins as assistant manager of sales development and technical service, and Harry S. Carl, jr., will succeed Dr. Wood as a sales development supervisor.

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Alcohol Makers

—Continued from page 3

of the Louisville, Ky., plant, the big grain alcohol plant at Omaha, Neb., and any other government facilities available in carrying out the research program for the next five years.

It aimed specifically at demonstrating the commercial feasibiliity and ascertaining the actual cost of producing butadiene from alcohol. Hearings on the bill will be held early this month.

The commission said that it could not estimate the cost of the alcohol-butadiene program but suggested that the accurate figures could be obtained by carrying on an experimental program for a year or two, using all of the capacity of the idle industrial fermentation alcohol plants, and the alcohol butadiene units at Louisville and Kobuta, Pa. The Louisville plant is presently under lease to Publicker Industries Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and the Kobuta plant was sold in 1955 to Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., with a national security clause making the plant available to the government until 1965 in an emergency.

On a comparitive basis with past programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation for moving surplus grains out of the market, the alcohol-butadiene program probably would yield a lower return to the government, the commission said, but it probably would be less costly than the present programs of disposing of surplus grains in the foreign markets for foreign currencies under Public Law 480.

In this latter connection, Publicker Industries has offered to purchase supplies of sample grade corn from the CCC for conversion into alcohol and other products for export from the United States. Under Public Law 480 the CCC is permitted to sell the surpluses for export at less than the 105 percent of parity requirement applying the sales for domestic use.

Price of 60 cents Necessary

Publicker's offer to export the alcohol and the waste grains resulting from the distillation is believed by the company to bring its proposal for buying sample-grade corn at a down-graded price in accord with the law. The company would have to obtain the corn at about 60 cents a bushel to compete in the export market and at this price it would take from 20 to 50 million bushels a year.

Thus far the department has been cool to the proposal, but it is still under consideration.

"It should be pointed out," the commission added, "that the Department of Defense buys large quantities of industrial alcohol directly and through various suppliers of products. A method might be developed, if it became necessary, whereby alcohol from grain could be supplied to the Defense Department and/or its suppliers at prices competitive with the prices now being paid, and the grain be supplied from the government stockpile to the industrial alcohol producers. Consideration might also be given to the matter of stockpiling of industrial alcohol."

FTC Report

—Continued from page 5

plied over 80 percent of the United States output of linoleum, yet for only two of them was hard surface floor coverings the principal business.

Another example cited was the case of plastics. In the plastics materials industry, fifty-five of the 1,000 companies made over 77 percent of the shipments originating in U. S. manufacturing plants, yet for only three of these companies was plastics materials the principal industry. These three companies made 10 percent of the total U. S. shipments.

Broken down further, the tables showed that over 36 percent came from the four largest companies principally engaged in miscellaneous organic chemicals, and three percent more came from three large firms principally engaged in the same industry.

Seven percent of the shipments came from three large firms principally in synthetic fibers, 8 percent from five large rubber companies, and 4 percent from four large manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations.

Following are instances in the chemicals and allied products industry where four companies among the 1,000 made 60 percent or more of the total US shipments of a particular product:

Alkalies and chlorine, 60 percent; synthetic fibers, 80 percent; acetate yarn, 100 percent; synthetic organic detergents, over 68 percent; linseed oil mill products, 81 percent; dentifrices, 82 percent; gelatin, over 69 percent; carbon black, 72 percent; compressed and liquefied gases other than liquefied petroleum gas, 82 percent; laminated glass, over 80 percent.

Jobs & People

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass.—**H. J. Deery, jr., Dean E. Humphrey, Edward P. McLaughlin, Adam Orzechowski, Manuel Perdigao** and **Robert E. Ross** have joined the staff of Cabot's research and development laboratories at Cambridge, Mass.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**Dr. H. C. Schultze** has been named a staff assistant to the directors of the development department at Carbide's South Charleston, W. Va., plant.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.—**Steffen Arctander,** internationally-known perfumer and chemist, has joined Colgate's perfumery and essential oils division.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Lawrence L. Cecil, jr.,** has been named a staff assistant in Diamond's export sales department.

Eastern States Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex.—**J. Frank Taylor** has been appointed Chicago division manager for Eastern States Chemical.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York — **Philip H. Groggins** of FMC has been enrolled in the Business and Defense Services Administration's unit of the national defense executive reserve.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago—**Webster H. Padgett** has joined the technical staff of International Minerals' phosphate chemicals division.

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 • —
rossed, bls lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
southern, cns. lb. 4.50 -7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 • .17
leaves, bls lb. .27 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol, (see Methanol)
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
45°-47°C. dms., c.l. same basis
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist gal. .35 • —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna N Y. gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ • —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • .35½
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • .35½
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 • .35½
Houston, Tex gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 • .35½
Wood River, Ill gal .35 • —
Xylenol cryst, 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45-47°C., same basis lb. .212 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 • —
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 • —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 • —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.14 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb .38 • —

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Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 • 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 • —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 40 .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 • 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 • —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 • —
tech., dms., works lb. .29½ • .29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 • —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 • —
precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 • —
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 • —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 • —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ • —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 • .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 • —
Metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½ • —
New York lb. .14 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld lb. .24½ • —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .30 • —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .20 • —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ • —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ • —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ • —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ • —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ • —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ • —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ • —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .43 • .44
powd., dms lb. .46 • .53
Resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .29 • —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ • .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 • —
l.c.l. lb. .42 • .46
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs 8.75 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs 9.75 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran. dms lb 26 • —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530 • —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 • —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb .25½ • —
l.c.l lb. .26 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼ • —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ • —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛ • —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04⅝ • —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ • —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l. 30,000 lbs minimum.
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 • 9.00
Oxide, CP, white, grd. bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ • —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 • —
Electric-fused, milled bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 • —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .60 • —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .60½ • —
smaller lots, works lb. .63 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 • .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% $Zr.O_2$, bgs. lb. .27 • .50
Stabilized Oxide, 91% $Zr.O_2$, milled, bgs., lb. .62 • .85
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35¼ —

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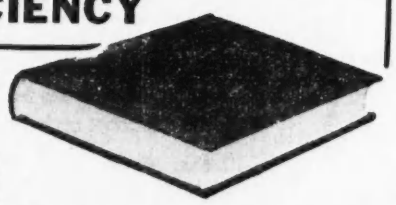

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand was fairly active for textile and leather chemicals for actual needs last week according to trade sources. Most of the business placed was for less carlot quantities. Interest in forward delivery continued to lag. Prices were without change and generally steady. Bichromates continued to move in good volume against contracts, while demand for sodium hydrosulfite continued spotty. Sizing materials remained steady and unchanged despite limited volume of new business due the absorption of supplies against former contracts. Production of potato starch moved readily into consuming channels against current contracts. Tapioca flour from abroad also was absorbed against recent orders, while new business was reported slow. Corn starch and dextrin were in fair request for actual needs at unchanged quotations. Sago flour was unchanged and quiet.

Consuming demand for tanning materials continued quiet last week. Recent sharp reduction in quebracho and wattle bark and extract has not improved trading, though tanners inquiry for replacements showed some improvement. Other tanning materials also was inactive. Primary markets however remained steady and offers for shipment were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
105.33	105.33	106.70	106.97

For Current Prices see Page 9

April 1 Price Advance
Potato starch, Idaho, ¼c. per lb.

Leather production in January was materially larger than December, according to Tanners Council. Output of cattlehide and kip side leathers in January was indicated at 2,250,000 hides and kips against 1,987,000 in December and 25,775,000 during the year 1956. Calf and whole kip skins, 872,000 in January against 722,000, December and 8,546,000 for 1956; goat and kid skins, 2,064,000 January against 1,663,000, December and 24,840,000 in 1956 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,038,000, January against 1,766,000, December and 26,377,000 during 1956.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Deliveries continued to move in good volume against current contracts. Demand for spot needs was moderate. All grades were maintained at former quotations.

Sodium Acetate—This market was quiet, with trading restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers continued to limited purchases to actual needs. Quotations ruled steady at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Moderate demand was noted for all grades, chiefly for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—This market held on a steady basis at prevailing quotations. Trading was limited to prompt requirements. Flake was unchanged at $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, spot and powder, $1.40 to $1.42 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—While trading was reported spotty, the market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Business was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 6,450,000 bushels at 99,223,000 bushels for the week ended March 22, compared with 54,509,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk——Conditions in this market ruled steady. Business was reported fair and confined to actual needs. Stocks on spot ranged from $1.01 to $1.03 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Production continued at a good rate and the bulk moved readily against current contracts. New business was reported moderate, chiefly for less carlots, exwarehouse. In Maine, carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, with discount of ¼c. per points outside of New England and mid-Atlantic states. On spot, prices ranged from 8¼c. at t9¼c. per pound, according to quantity. The Idaho market was stronger and carlots were raised to 6½c. per pound, mills effective April 1, less ½c. for delivery east of the Rockies.

Sago Flour—Spotty demand was reported for stocks on spot. Interest in replacements was quiet. Raw ranged from 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Prompt shipment was quoted at 5.45c. to 5¾c., exdock, according to quality.

Tapioca Flour—This market was without change and steady. Offers for shipment from Siam were maintained at former levels. Siamese medium grade was held at 5.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and grade A at 5.8c., same basis. Crop news from Brazil continued gloomy regarding production of new crop. Reports indicate a poor crop and offers for shipment continued scarce. On spot high grade Brazilian was quoted from 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather-footwear production in November 1956 was 34,223 pairs lower than October, although it exceeded November, 1955, by 238,529 pairs. Production in November amounted to 3,752,312 pairs while in October it was 3,786,535 pairs, and in November, 1955, 3,513,783 pairs.

For the first 11 months of 1956, leather footwear production increased by 3,740,609 pairs. Footwear produced with leather soles during the period January-November 1956 totaled 15,430,118 pairs, compared with 13,972,641 pairs in the first 11 months of 1955.

Cutch—Trading was reported spotty. May shipment was unchanged and incorrectly quoted at 8c. in the previous issue. Trading was noted at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while June-July shipment was reduced to 8c., same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was reported light. Primary market was fairly steady and shipments were maintained at former levels. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, ex-dock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest continued to lag and quotations were more or less nominal. Genuine JI was quoted at $61 to $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Bombay at $58 to $59 per ton and crushed at $79 to $80 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid clarified was maintained at 10,7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt and later shipment.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry lacked improvement. Primary market was unchanged and fairly steady. Beards were quoted at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; cups, $64, per ton and extract, 9¾c., exdocks, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry was fairly active, but actual business was reported quiet. Prices were maintained at the recent decline. Fair average bark was offered $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Agricultural Chemicals

A major dealer on spot last week noted that prevailing weather conditions during the past week tended to slow the development of the seasonal market. However, the dealer noted, developments in the mid-west, where most of the weather condition prevailed, do not usually take place until toward the end of April and early in May. In the south, a definite slow-down in queries was reported though, untouched areas continued to show strong interest in both agricultural chemicals and pesticides. The April and May period of demand, it was noted, particularly applied to ammonium sulfate and other nitrogenous materials along with superphosphate and potash salts. Agricultural demand for copper sulfate, a recent report noted, is improving in Florida and a further broadening in activity is anticipated as weather conditions return to normal in other areas.

The price of urea is advanced on April 1 as the result of climbing production, labor and transportation costs. The new listing will be $5 per ton. Normal superphosphate also advanced, producers said. The price for that material will be 40c. per ton higher.

Pesticides, as previously reported, continued to show the only truly strong face in the market. Though the position has been softened somewhat by the weather conditions of the past week, the situation is considered by producers as one with potential and expectancies in many areas of this market are high.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
110.21	110.21	109.99	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Superphosphate, normal, 40c. per ton.
Urea, $5 per ton.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—Production of this material, according to the latest monthly report of the Census Bureau, amounted to 302,504 short tons during January. This figure, the report noted, was four percent higher than the December production tally of 290,512 short tons.

Ammonium Nitrate—production of original solution ammonium nitrate during January, according to the latest monthly Bureau of Census report, amounted to 200,758 short tons. This figure, the report noted, was two percent higher than the previous month's tally of 196,960 short tons.

Animal Proteins—No price change in this market was reported last week, dealers here reported, though southern sales appeared to be catching on somewhat, it was said. Mid-western sales do not usually progress seasonally until toward the end of April. Blood, one dealer noted, has stood at its present position for some time neither the power to advance beyond nor showing such weakness that might soften its tone. New York quote is $5.50 while the Chicago pricing is $6.25. Bonemeal stood at $60; hoofmeal remained at $5.75 nominal and tankage New York was still quoted at $5.00 while Chicago tankage was going for $6.25.

Phosphate—The price of normal superphosphate advances 40c. per ton on April 1. The new listing goes into effect for a number of reasons including rising production costs.

Production of normal superphosphate during December, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Census, amounted to 208,528 short tons as compared with the 202,305 short tons produced during November and the 204,530 short tons produced during December of the year previous. Production of this material amounted to 128,466 short tons during December as compared with the 132,398 short tons produced in November and the 154,658 short tons produced during the previous December.

Shipments totaled 65,917 short tons during December as compared with the 73,142 short tons shipped during November and the 78,117 short tons moved during December of the year previous.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 216,293 short tons as compared with the 208,528 short tons for November and the 220,484 short tons produced during the previous December.

Potash — 1956 figures offered recently by the American Potash Institute noted that deliveries by the seven leading producers amounted to 3,932,527 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,307,961 tons potassium oxide. This was an increase of 103,370 tons potassium oxide, or less than five percent over 1955. Deliveries for agricultural purposes in 1956 were 1,872,704 tons potassium oxide, a decrease of 5,885 tons under 1955. Canada received 89,280 tons, Cuba 14,647 tons, Puerto Rico, 20,192 tons and Hawaii 23,358 tons. Exports to other countries amounted to 162,871 tons potassium oxide.

Domestically, agricultural potash was delivered in 47 states and the District of Columbia. Illinois with nearly 200,000 tons potassium oxide was the leading State followed in order by Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Florida and Virginia, each taking more than 100,000 tons during the year (it was noted in the report that owing to shipments across state lines, consumption does not necessarily correspond to deliveries within a state).

Agricultural potash accounted for nearly 95 percent of deliveries. Muriate of potash continued to be by far the most popular material, the report noted, comprising over 92 percent of the total potassium oxide delivered for agricultural purposes, and sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash magnesia nearly 8 percent.

Deliveries for chemical purposes in 1956 were 189,047 tons of muriate of potash containing an equivalent of 118,915 tons potassium oxide and 11,874 tons of sulfate of potash containing 5,994 tons potassium oxide. The total chemical deliveries of 124,909 tons potassium oxide were over 5 percent of all potash deliveries, and 10,694 tons or 9 percent more than in 1955.

Urea—Price advances go into effect for this material as of April 1. A number of major producers have followed the lead set by one of their number in upping the price $5 per ton for all solid urea products. The increase applies to all f.o.b. prices, and is likewise applicable in cases where freight allowances are granted to meet competition. The price increase has become necessary, producers claimed, because of increased labor, freight and manufacturing costs.

Pesticides

DDT—Extensive use of this material by the government is planned for a federal-state cooperative spray program this spring to eradicate the gypsy moth from almost 3 million acres of forest land in parts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Spraying of wooded tracts from the air is scheduled to begin about April 15. The insecticide will be applied at the rate of one pound in one gallon of light oil to each acre treated. Area-wise this will be the largest single aerial spraying program ever conducted in the U. S. Invitations to bid have been issued to contractors of aerial spray work. The spray planes, under strict supervision, will operate when weather is favorable for 3-4 hours daily, beginning shortly after dawn.

About $5 million dollars have been appropriated by state and federal governments for gypsy-moth control and eradication porgrams in the nine northeastern states during the current season. More than half this amount will be used in the federal-state spray program along the southern and western periphery of the area generally infested with gypsy-moth. In addition, state control operations will be continued in other infested portions of the nine states.

2,4-D—A good development in the market of this pesticide was reported last week by producers on spot. With the slow unraveling of the seasonal period, coupled as it is with continued strength in the foreign market, producers and dealers have hopes that the year might even reflect advances over previous periods.

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Prices of several coaltar dyes were changed last week effective immediately. Included were eleven of those regularly quoted in OPD's Prices Current, changes in which ranged from an increase amounting to 46 cents per pound to a reduction of 86 cents per pound. Of the eleven, four changes were advances and seven were reductions. Taking account of both the increases and the decreases, the net change for the eleven dyes added up to a decline of 94 cents per pound.

Producers reported that demand for phenol was firming up somewhat last week after a moderate decline observed over the past several months. An increased preference for the natural material was noted. This switch was inconsequential relative to the very heavy volume in which synthetic phenol was moving, but it was enough to give manufacturers of natural phenol a good lift. There was a substantial excess of plant capacity. The long-term demand trend was one of steady growth, however, and there was little doubt but what the market would require full use of facilities within another year or two.

Demand for benzene was steady at the somewhat easier pace observed during recent weeks. The tone of the market was still firm, but consumers were no longer calling for extra shipments and being put off on deliveries, a situation not uncommon in fourth quarter 1956.

Currently heavy demand for high octane fuels was keeping a good bite of potential toluene production off the market, but available supply remained quite long.

April 1 Price Advances

p-Phenetidine, 5c. per lb.
Salicylic acid, crude, 2c. per lb.
sublimed, tech., 2c. per lb.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 31 would amount to 92.0 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,354,000 net tons of steel. For comparison, output was 2,392,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,456,000 net tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,452,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—Demand continued steady at about the same volume observed over the past several weeks. The market was still firm, but trade was appreciably easier than it was in fourth quarter 1956. Some months ago, consumers were commonly obliged to wait for delivery on orders for more than the customary amount of material they had been requiring. This situation was no longer in evidence. Prices were steady and firm.

Naphthalene—There was little if any improvement in the balance of this market. Imports declined appreciably in recent months, with shipping scarce and ocean freight rates high, but the deferred material would arrive here by summer, trade sources said, and future imports were expected to remain heavy for some time to come. Cokeoven output remained fairly high, not quite as heavy as it was in fourth quarter 1956. Demand continued rather disappointing, with alkyd resins moving sluggishly and consumption of phthalic anhydride below expectations.

Phenol—Demand was firming up a bit last week after a moderate decline that was observed over the past several months. It appeared in some quarters that there has been some increase in preference for natural phenol. The switch was regarded as inconsequential relative to the very heavy volume of synthetic phenol but enough to give producers of the natural material a good lift.

Toluene—This market remained on the soft side. There was some help from currently heavy demand for high octane fuels, which had the effect of withholding a sizable volume of potential production from the open market. Supplies were long, however, and trade sources could detect no trends strong enough to restore the balance of supply and demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

COALTAR DYES

C. I. 203 Chrome black T, 17c. per lb.
C. I. 581 Black EB, 200%, 20c. per lb.
C. I. 1034 Alizarine red SC, 46c. per lb.
C. I. 1101 Jade green N supra, double paste, 45c. per lb.

Reduced

COALTAR DYES

C. I. 179 Rubine XX, conc., 1c. per lb.
C. I. 365 Brilliant yellow, conc., 56c. per lb.
C. I. 593 Green BY, conc., 1c. per lb.
C. I. 671 Blue EG, 13c. per lb.
C. I. 749 Red BX, 86c. per lb.
C. I. 1113 Blue BLFD, double paste, 1c. per lb.
p-313 Naphthol SWF, 64c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
118.20	118.32	118.31	115.01

For Current Prices see Page 9

Dyes

Eleven of the dyes listed in OPD's Prices Current were changed in price last week effective immediately, the changes ranging from a 46c. per pound increase to an 86c. per pound decrease.

In two other instances, former listings have been revised to provide quotations on material that corresponds to material previously quoted but where current designations have been somehow modified:

No. 24 oil orange 7078-V, priced at $1.25 per pound, was substituted for the old No. 24 oil orange Z-7078, last quoted at $1.06 per pound.

Oil red N-1700, priced at $1.76 per pound, has been substituted for oil red Z-1700, last quoted at $1.49 per pound.

C. I. 179 Rubine XX, Conc.—The price has been reduced by 1c. per pound to a current listing of $1.47 per pound.

C. I. 203 Chrome Black T—The price has been advanced 17c. per pound. The current quotation was $1.11 per pound.

C. I. 365 Brilliant Yellow, Conc.—This quotation was reduced by 56c. per pound. Current price was $3.11 per pound.

C. I. 581 Black EB, 200%—This material was advanced 20c. per pound to a new listing of $1.33 per pound.

C. I. 593 Green BY, Conc.—Quotations on this material were reduced by 1c. per pound. The current price was $1.02 per pound.

C. I. 671 Blue EG—This price was re-

Cokeoven Output: January

Following are cokeoven producion statistics comparing January, 1957, with January, 1956, and December, 1956, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Only cokeoven output is represented.

	January 1957	*January* 1956	*December* 1956
Benzene (excluding motor grade)....gals.	16,693,195	16,266,282	17,767,486
Coaltar, crude....gals.	77,213,935	77,392,839	76,638,109
Creosote oil:			
Creosote-coal tar solution....gals.	434,799	162,226	1,020,907
Content in solution....gals.	353,671	130,104	826,189
100 percent straight distillate....gals.	553,659	1,570,203	2,807,359
Total 100 percent creosote....gals.	907,330	1,700,307	3,633,548
Naphthalene, crude:			
Solidifying under 74° C....lbs.	73,523,902	3,421,860	3,791,583
At 74° C and under 76° C....lbs.	1,596,060	767,163	1,384,473
At 76° C and under 79° C....lbs.	11,121,114	11,508,666	12,328,388
Total ....lbs.	86,241,076	15,697,689	17,504,444
Solvent naphtha, refined....gals.	12,710	7,985	19,004
Toluene ....gals.	3,325,968	3,365,111	3,487,373
Xylene ....gals.	937,886	951,412	860,542

Coal Chemicals

duced by 13c. per pound. The new quotation on Blue EG was $1.85 per pound.

C. I. 749 Red BX—An 86c. per pound reduction was effected in price of this material. The new quotation was $4.76 per pound.

C. I. 1034 Alizarine Red SC—This material was advanced 46c. per pound. The current quotation was $3.31 per pound.

C. I. 1101 Jade Green N Supra, Double Paste—A new price of $1.55 per pound was put into effect, representing an increase over the previous quotation amounting to 45c. per pound.

C. I. 1113 Blue BLFD, Double Paste—The price of this dye was reduced by 1c. per pound. The new current quotation was $2.92 per pound.

p-313 Naphthol SWF—A reduction amounting to 64c. per pound was put into effect. The new price was $1.60 per pound.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 31 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	916,308
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,016,972
Benzene	gals.	3,487,881
Coaltar	gals.	17,143,821
Creosote	gals.	665,062
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,709,568
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	13,301
Toluene	gals.	768,516
Xylene	gals.	221,687

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand continued rather disappointing. Trade was notably livelier than it had been when the new year came in, but the anticipated rapid increase in volume had not materialized as of last week.

Styrene Monomer—Nearly all producers were in agreement by last week on new price schedules due to become effective July 1 next, quoting bulk orders at 12c. per pound for 99 percent, rubber grade monomer and 16c. per pound for 99½ percent, polymer grade monomer. These listings represented a 4c. per pound decline in the base price for rubber grade material and a 4½c. per pound decline in the base price for polymer grade monomer.

Air Reduction Will Build

—*Continued from page 3*

produced by Air Reduction are varied. Oxygen is used extensively by steel producing, foundry, aircraft, shipbuilding and metal working industries for metal refining, welding, flame cutting and many metallurgical applications. Large quantities are used for "breathing oxygen" in hospitals and in high altitude flying.

Nitrogen is used widely by the chemical, electronics and food processing industries as an inert atmosphere where oxidation must be eliminated.

Argon is used primarily in the electronics industry and in inert gas shielded metal are welding processes, particularly the Aircomatic process developed by Air Reduction. The Aircomatic process has found important uses in the fabrication of a variety of articles from jet aircraft components to assemblies vital to the limitless field of nuclear development and in naval craft.

Oxygen, nitrogen and argon are finding growing uses by the armed forces in the defense program.

Purchasing Agents

—*Continued from page 3*

that programs are being stretched out in time rather than reduced in size.

The generally adequate supply of materials and increased buyer resistance to higher prices have apparently resulted in a slackening of the upward price movement that has prevailed in recent months.

While only 12 percent report overall prices are lower, this is a greater number reporting reduced prices than at any time since May, 1954. However, with the rise in steel prices (due to the change in extras), large steel buyers, of course, continue to report an upward movement.

Overall, however, there are clear indications that the competitive price situation, which had been predicted by purchasing executives for 1957, has arrived on many items.

Inventories

Purchasing executives continue to be especially alert to the need for maintaining proper inventory levels.

There is slight evidence of some effort to reduce stocks on hand, particularly where sales volume has not come up to expectations. Generally, however, there is little change from last month and there are practically on no instances of efforts to increase inventories as protection against possible higher prices.

Employment

February reflected another month with practically no change in the employment situation. Since the first of the year, there has been less than a five percent change either up or down in the reports from the committee members. Those saying employment is better this month climbed 1 percent, to 18 percent. Those showing employment as down dropped from 17 percent to 16 percent.

Buying Policy

Buyers of production materials show some evidence of a willingness to length lead time slightly. Some 44 percent are now in the sixty-day range, with a corresponding drop from 30 percent in February to 24 percent this month in those reporting in the thirty-day range. Expectantly, many look for a spring upturn in business, as contrasted to the status quo situation that has prevailed since the first of the year. No change of any significance is noted in lead time on MRO purchases while better availability of capital items and in-shop schedules has somewhat shortened lead time on these purchases.

Specific Commodity Changes

Although not much price activity is reported either way this month, there is more downward activity than has been reported in many months. Items in short supply are also much more limited.

On the up side are: Some steel items, pig iron, titanium dioxide, cellophane, coal, oil and paints.

On the down side are: Aluminum extrusions, brass, copper, lumber, steel scrap and polyethylenes.

In short supply are: Nickel, steel plates, pipe and structurals and stainless steel.

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- Naphthalene
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- Tar Bases (Pyridine)
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Laboratory Data Sheet

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COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5%
SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE

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- Quick delivery from strategically located warehouses.
- Packaged to protect original quality in sealed tamperpruf containers.

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P. 'Roche'

TYPES	DESCRIPTION AND USES
GRANULAR TYPE 20-60	100% (±) passes through 20 mesh. 95% is retained on 60 mesh. Similar to granulated sugar in particle size. Satisfactory for direct addition to dried granulations.
FINE GRANULAR TYPE 40-80	100% (±) passes through 40 mesh. 95% is retained on 80 mesh. A free-flowing product similar to table salt in particle size. Recommended for tablet granulations where fine powder is considered less suitable because of denser packing.
SUPERFINE GRANULAR TYPE 60-100	100% (±) passes through 60 mesh. Approximately 25% remains on 100 mesh. 45-50% passes through 100 mesh and remains on 200 mesh. 25-35% passes through 200 mesh. A very fine free-flowing crystal suitable for dry gelatin capsules or tableting. Useful in dry mixtures, food supplements.
FINE POWDER TYPE 100	100% (±) passes through 100 mesh. Produced by grinding crystalline material. Non-abrasive on tableting dies. Widely used for granulations, solutions, food supplements. Minimizes fractionation of particles in dry mixtures.
ULTRA FINE (MICRO) POWDER TYPE 325	Minimum 99% through 100 mesh. Minimum 90% through 200 mesh. Milled extremely fine. Practically devoid of abrasive action on cutting dies. Screen tests above 200 mesh are unreliable because of variations in technique, equipment, humidity, static charges, etc. Sedimentation tests and measurement of particle size in microns reveal that 60-70% of Roche material is smaller than 44 microns (equivalent to 325 mesh)
AMPUL TYPE	Very fine crystals—easily dissolved. Minimum color. Specially produced and tested for use in parenteral solutions. See Roche technical brochure "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions" for complete details.
TYPE F	Especially produced for use in the food industry. Free-flowing, will not dust or clump, dissolves easily. U.S.P. in quality 100% through 50 mesh. 98-99% remains on 200 mesh.

COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5% 'Roche'

DESCRIPTION

Coated ascorbic acid 97.5% 'Roche' is a fine, white, or nearly white powder. It is pure U.S.P. ascorbic acid powder coated with ethyl cellulose. The manufacture of coated ascorbic acid is licensed under Patent No. 2,410,417 to Roche and customers of Roche.

SPECIFICATIONS

Particle Size	100% through 16 mesh screen 75-92% through 40 mesh screen 45-80% through 60 mesh screen 35-60% through 100 mesh screen
Assay	Minimum 97.5% *l*-ascorbic acid
Identity test	Positive for *l*-ascorbic acid
Loss on drying	Negligible

USES AND DATA

Ethyl cellulose coated ascorbic acid 'Roche' has these advantages in pharmaceutical tablet manufacture:

- Small size, high potency (250-500 milligrams) tablets of light color can be made from dry granulations with very little excipient.
- Aids in eliminating chipping and capping during compression.
- Retards discoloration, mottling during abnormal storage conditions.
- Reduces contact of ascorbic acid with reactive materials.
- Rapidly available in aqueous solution for assay.
- Provides a tablet with slower release of ascorbic acid, tending to reduce localized acidity sometimes experienced with high potency tablets.

FOOD MANUFACTURERS

- Manufacturers of cured meats can use this type to advantage for retarding smokehouse activity, and for better protection in spice mixtures. It may also provide longer protection of color and flavor during storage and display.

DATA ON PARTICLE FINENESS

Based on U.S.P. XV-pages 934-5, N.F. 10, pages 702-3, *Langes Handbook of Chemistry 9th Edition, page 911

The fineness of "powders" is described in both the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary in terms which are related to the number assigned to a standard sieve made of woven wire cloth. The size of wire, and sieve opening are standardized together with permissible variation in both average and maximum openings.

Sieve Number	Sieve Opening in Microns	Sieve Opening Mm.	Permissible Variation in Average Opening Per Cent	Permissible Variation in Maximum Opening Per Cent	Wire Diameter Mm.
50	297	0.297	± 5	± 25	0.170-0.253
100	149	0.149	± 6	± 40	0.096-0.125
200	74	0.074	± 7	± 60	0.045-0.061
*325	44	0.044	± 5	± 60	0.036

Standards are established for defining the fineness of powdered chemicals, together with a technique for determining the uniformity of fineness. The types of powders described in the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary do not represent the full range of particle sizes commercially available. No procedure is given for the determination of particle size in the "ultra-fine" or "micro powder" range, sometimes referred to as No. 325. This requires a sedimentation method and measurement in microns. Ordinary sieving methods are inaccurate.

The variation possible in the standard sieves plus such variables as the motion applied to the screen and physical characteristics of the powder being screened affect accuracy and duplicability of screening tests. Particle size specifications based on mesh sizes must always be regarded as nominal rather than as strictly accurate limits of particle size and distribution.

SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE** 'Roche'

This is the sodium salt of *l*-ascorbic acid. It is available as an odorless, tasteless, anhydrous, fine white powder or fine granular substance.

The antiscorbutic activity is in molecular proportion to *l*-ascorbic acid, one milligram of the sodium salt being equivalent to 0.889 milligram of the acid, or one milligram of the acid equivalent to 1.124 milligrams of sodium *l*-ascorbate.

Highly soluble in water—62 grams/100 ml at 25°C, 78 grams/100 ml at 75°C. Aqueous solutions are unstabile, easily oxidized on exposure to air, or other factors which affect *l*-ascorbic acid.

The pH of a sodium *l*-ascorbate solution is from 5.6 to 7.+ as compared with a pure *l*-ascorbic acid solution at pH 2.3-2.5. The more neutral characteristic of the sodium salt recommends it for high dosage oral forms where gastric sensitivity to lower pH might be undesirable. It is useful in combination with ingredients which would react unfavorably under more acid conditions. Products can be buffered to a suitable pH by combining sodium *l*-ascorbate and ascorbic acid together.

Commercial forms of sodium *l*-ascorbate are not recommended for preparation of parenteral solutions. It is more satisfactory to prepare suitably buffered solutions of 'Roche' ampul type *l*-ascorbic acid, using sodium bicarbonate according to the special Roche method described in our technical brochure, "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions."

Sodium *l*-ascorbate is of value as an antioxidant for use in comminuted meats and in curing pickles for hams, bacon, and corned beef. Because it is the salt of *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), a substance naturally occurring in meats and identified in the U.S. Pharmacopeia, it may be preferred to antioxidants in the "chemical additive" class.

THESE PRODUCTS ARE FOR ANTIOXIDANT USE ONLY. IF USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS, NO CLAIM FOR NUTRITIONAL VALUE CAN BE MADE.

****Sodium d-isoascorbate, 'Roche'**, antioxidant with virtually no vitamin C activity. A white, free-flowing crystalline material. Slightly less soluble than *l*-ascorbic compounds. When replacing *l*-ascorbic acid, 23% more should be used to obtain equal antioxidant activity and 8% more when replacing sodium *l*-ascorbate. These differences are due to the presence of both sodium and water of crystallization which are inactive. Literature on request.

d-Isoascorbic acid 'Roche'—antioxidant. Similar to sodium d-isoascorbate described above. Useful where acid reaction or absence of sodium is desirable. 10% less than sodium d-isoascorbate or 10% more than *l*-ascorbic acid (because of water crystallization) is required for equivalent antioxidant activity.

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(Reprints available)

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading continued brisk in drug and fine chemicals markets last week. Producers noted good demands for salicylates, but felt that buying lacked the note of urgency which has been evident in recent weeks. Consumers appeared to be continuing to stock material against higher replacement costs to be expected in the coming months. Tariff Commission figures show a two billion pound increase in production of aspirin in 1956 over 1955. Prices were unchanged according to drug market observers.

The trend toward multiple sulfa therapy and continued use of sulfa drugs in veterinary products boosted production by over three quarters of a million pounds last year. Export sales were said to have declined somewhat but the overall picture was one of increased production and expanding markets. Prices have been unchanged for many months.

Vitamin production last year showed a good increase on most items. Ascorbic acid and salts were up approximately 600,000 pounds while niacin and amide were up 316,000 pounds. Thiamine and derivatives last year showed a 28,000 pound increase and pyridoxine was up by roughly 8,400 pounds. An expanding market for geriatric multivitamin preparations was said to be partially responsible for the increases. Minerals which go into these products were also finding good trade acceptance. Prices on major B-complex vitamins have been held at the levels established early in 1956 with the exception of pyridoxine and niacinamide which were reduced early this year.

Pharmaceutical consumption of mercury held steady in 1956 while use in dental preparations and general laboratory use declined slightly. Use of mercury for general amalgamation continued to show a steady increase as it has since 1952.

Production of barbituric acid derivatives slipped 130,131 pounds last year. Use in mental institutions has been curtailed somewhat with the advent of tranquilizing drugs it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
65.27	65.27	65.27	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Antibiotics — Dihydrostreptomycin production in 1956 was 219,471,440 grams as against 165,602,479 grams in 1955. Streptomycin figures are 72,826,643 and 66,240,157 grams respectively. January, 1957 figures for the two antibiotics show a production of 14,370,888 grams for DHS and 7,383,085 for strep. Trade preference continues to be for the dihydro product which is said to have fewer undesirable side effects. Prices have been unchanged since late in January.

Aspirin — Tariff Commission figures show that production of acetylsalicylic acid in 1956 totaled 17,260,923 pounds as against a 1955 figure of 15,364,847 pounds. In January, 1957, production was 1,491,473 pounds. Demands of recent weeks have been heavy as consumers appeared to be stocking material in anticipation of increased replacement costs in the months ahead. Supplies were ample at the present time according to trade sources queried.

Barbiturates—Demands continued routine and supplies were quite plentiful. Production of barbituric acid derivatives last year was 295,981 pounds as against a 1955 total of 426,112 pounds. The need for barbiturates in mental institutions was said to have declined somewhat with the marketing of increased numbers of tranquilizer products within the last year.

Cortisone Acetate—USP material ranges from $3.50 to $3.55 per gram according to quantity and seller. Supplies were ample and demands routine, it was said.

Folic Acid—USP material was unchanged in price last week. Price schedules of a major producer list one kilo or more at $1.40 while 500 to 999 gram lots are $1.42 per gram and 100 to 499 grams is $1.50. A 10 percent feed grade material is available priced at $100 per kilo in 15 kilo lots or more while 8 to 14 kilo lots are $103. Three to 7 kilos is priced at $104 per kilo and 333 grams to 2 kilos is $105. Consumer interest was maintained at a normal level according to reports from trade sources.

Gelatin—Raw materials costs in this market have increased as much as 1c. per pound according to trade sources. It has been pointed out that since it takes four to five pounds of raw material to produce one pound of finished goods, a general price advance was almost inevitable. Stocks were adequate and dealers quoted prices unchanged from last reports. It was generally agreed though, that an increase would take place, probably this week.

Hydrobromic Acid—Forty-eight percent technical material was available from major producers priced at 36¼c. per pound in 60 pound 5 gallon carboys. Containers are extra and returnable. Demands were normal and supplies ample in most quarters.

Hydrocortisone—Acetate or alcohol in 100 gram lots is priced at $4.50 per gram while quantities of 25 to 99 grams are listed at $4.90 per gram. There have been no changes in this market from last reports.

Mercury—Consumption of mercury for pharmaceutical purposes last year was 1,585 flasks as compared with 1,578 flasks in 1955 and 8,162 flasks for the period 1952-1956. Use in dental preparations last year accounted for 1,099 flasks as against 1,177 in 1955. Mercury consumed in general laboratory use in 1956 was 864 flasks and 976 flasks the previous year. Uses of mercury for general amalgamation have shown a steady increase with 236 flasks being used for this purpose in 1956 as against 217 in 1955, 200 in 1953 and 151 in 1952.

Neomycin—Kilo lots or more are priced at 45c. per gram on an activity basis while 100 to 999 grams is listed at 50c. per gram. Supplies were ample to cover the present needs of the trade according to trade observers.

Niacin—Production of niacin and amide in 1955 totaled 2,053,474 pounds as against a 1956 figure of 2,369,386 pounds. Supplies were said to be entirely adequate and trade sources anticipated no difficulty in handling bulk orders for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged since the recent downward adjustment in the price of the amide.

Penicillin—Producers turned out 452,266,650,000 units of penicillin last year as against 330,863,171,000 units in 1955. Production in January, 1957, was approximately 20 billion units more than for the same month in 1955. Advances of the past six months have brought the price of potassium and procaine penicillin in bulk to 6¾c. per million units. Demands continue good and supplies are adequate.

Pyridoxine—Production of B_6 was increased last year over the previous year according to preliminary reports from the Tarriff Commission. Production in 1955 totaled 29,675 pounds as against 38,066 pounds in 1956. A recent price reduction brought the price to $295 per kilo. Trade sources were optimistic about expanding markets for this B-complex vitamin which has become increasingly important in recent years.

Sulfonamides—Production of bulk sulfonamides was increased by 845,854 pounds last year, according to Tariff Commission figures just released. Sulfonamides produced in 1955 totaled 2,259,973 pounds as against a 1956 total of 3,105,827 pounds. Sulfonamides production in January, 1957 was 347,624, a good increase from the 263,315 pounds in December. Increased production has been accredited to more widespread use of triple sulfa preparations and sustained interest in sulfas as used in veterinary products of all kinds.

Thiamine—Production of thiamine and derivatives in 1955 totaled 204,481 pounds as against a 1956 total production of 232,792 pounds. Manufacturers turned out 25,913 pounds in January, 1957 as against December's 15,231 and a November figure of 26,990 pounds. Stocks were ample to care for the needs of the trade. Imports

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of thiamine were said to be at a minimum compared to last year when prices were reduced to the current $60 per kilo for hydrochloride and $62 per kilo for mononitrate.

Botanicals

Prices on domestic and imported botanical drugs were reported by dealers as being relatively steady last week. Papain was available on spot despite the recently developed shipping problems. Prices were quoted slightly in advance of last reports. Stocks of socotrine aloe and jalap root continued to be unavailable and dealers anticipated no alleviation of the situation for some time to come. Serpentaria root was scarce and likely to become more so since new crop material will not be available until August. Stocks of black haw tree bark were tight but new crop material was expected in May and June. Trade sources were uncertain about collections of imported botanical drugs and dealers in domestic drugs were concerned primarily about labor costs during the coming season.

Black Haw Bark—Dealers reported supplies of root bark adequate but tree bark continues to be tight. However, it was pointed out that new crop material is expected in May and June. Root bark was quoted ranging from 63c. to 65c. per pound while tree bark was 45c. to 50c. Demands were said to be routine.

Digitalis Leaves—USP material is unchanged in price. Dealers quoted $1.20 per pound. Supplies were ample and demands continued to be normal. Dealers expected no changes in the conditions in this market in the immediate future.

Cascara Segrada—Price was unchanged and listed by dealers at 36c. per pound. New crop material is expected in the next sixty days but trade sources expected little change in price on this item. Supplies are adequate for the needs of the trade.

Long-Acting Lederle Sulfa Described at N. Y. Meeting

A new long-acting sulfa drug was described by six groups of investigators at the conference on sulfonamides sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences in New York last week.

The new drug "Kynex" sulfamethoxypyridazine) has been found effective in the treatment of genito-urinary infections, dysentery, respiratory infections and rheumatic fever.

The major advantages of "Kynex," according to the scientists, are its greater solubility and slower rate of excretion than other sulfa drugs. These qualities permit the physician to reduce the required daily dose of "Kynex" by 75 percent, when compared with the sulfa dosage normally used.

"Kynex," under investigation for the past two years, was discovered by the research division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, and was recently made available to the medical profession by the Lederle Laboratories Division.

Diamond Making

—*Continued from page 3*

plant from the government in 1954, and has spent $2 million putting it into shape as a commercial chlorine-caustic soda facility.

Other news nuggets contained in the firm's annual report are:

- Diamond's chlorinated products division is now making two new intermediate chemicals, hexchlorobutadiene and benzene sulfonyl chloride. Introduced last year, they are being sold to other manufacturers for use in producing their own chemical specialties.
- Diamond has developed and is using in its plants a new efficient and low-cost method for the recovery and handling of liquid and gaseous chlorine.
- Diamond has developed "new modified silicates that offer considerable promise as improved adhesives in the boxboard industry."

The firm also reaveals that it has a number of licensing agreements with firms both here and abroad. Among them is a Dutch company which is using a Diamond process in its new soda ash plant. The Dutch facility, now being erected at Delfzijl, Holland, is expected to start operations late this year.

Obituaries

Prof. Carl Guterman

Prof. Carl Guterman, director of research at the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University, died March 27 in Ithaca, N. Y. He was fifty-three years old. Prof. Guterman was director of the Cornell agricultural experiment station from 1942 until his death.

Frederick W. Rheinfrank, an officer of Stokes Chemical Company, New York, died March 25 in that city. He was fifty-eight years old.

Edward S. Ronan, jr., counsel for Standard Vacuum Company, New York, died March 23 in Cobleskill, N. Y. He was forty-five years old.

Laurence N. Rossiter, an employe of Anaconda Copper Company at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., for fifteen years, died March 26 in North Tarrytown, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

Fertilizer Industry

—Continued from page 4

four days, have now been in progress for two weeks recording mostly protests from industry witnesses and disputing claims of proponents that the legislation is in the interest of little business. The hearings will continue this week.

The point stressed by Mr. Nash in his appearance before the committee is that passage of the bill will not have the effect that its proponents claim of creating competition, but simply will mean the loss of a customer by one seller to another without benefiting the other customers of the seller.

FTC Head Expresses Doubts

FTC chairman John W. Gwynne, who cast the "no" vote on the FTC memorandum supporting S. 11, expressed strong doubts as to the need for the legislation and questioned the advisibility of passing a law that might be unduly beneficial to one group or unduly harmful to another.

"Our objective is the preservation of competition for everyone," he said. "How better can we preserve competition than by the preservation of competitors—or rather by giving them the opportunity to preserve themselves.

"I feel that the uncertainties and risks of this amendment are so great that many businessmen, even though desiring in good faith to retain a customer by reducing the price, might be tempted to throw in the towel.

"Thus the number of individual and independent competitors might be reduced, with the inevitable result that we take a step nearer to what I regard as undesirable in our individualistic economy, to wit, uniformity of pricing."

In its memorandum to the committee, the majority of FTC took the view that the current legal construction of section 2 (b) of the Clayton Act, which contains the good faith clause, is inconsistent with the basic principles of the Clayton Act and the Sherman Act, which is to prevent monopoly and substantial lessening of competition.

Additional government opposition to the bill came at the close of the week from Victor E. Hansen, assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division. Mr. Hansen told the committee that the bill would create an "irreconcilable conflict" between the Robinson-Patman act and the Sherman antitrust act and the legislation should be disapproved by congress.

Potash Deliveries

—Continued from page 4

ports to other countries amounted to 162,871 tons K_2O.

Deliveries for chemical purposes in 1956 were 189,047 tons of muriate of potash containing an equivalent of 118,915 tons K_2O and 11,874 tons of sulfate of potash containing 5,994 tons K_2O. The total chemical deliveries of 124,909 tons K_2O were over 5 percent of all potash deliveries, and 10,694 tons of 9 percent more than in 1955.

In the fourth quarter of 1956, deliveries totaled 1,150,934 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 665,324 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 11 percent compared to K_2O deliveries during the same period in 1955.

SAACI Sets October 14

—Continued from page 7

cal Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Raymond C. Tower, phosphate sales manager, Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

The all-day sales clinic will feature individual discussions of sales problems at the morning session. A group luncheon will be addressed by a nationally known speaker. In the afternoon, a series of panel discussions will be followed by a short round-up session at which panel moderators will review the highlights.

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ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—3 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Miragoane
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—1 ck, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
81 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 cbys, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Hamburg
14 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
59 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
55 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
19 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, Marschall Dairy Lab, Kingston
1,317 bgs, Chr Hansens Lab, Kingston
364 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY OXIDE—45 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
APRICOT KERNELS—222 bgs, Istanbul
ARABIC GUM—900 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
75 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
203 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
508 bgs, First National Boston, Port Sudan
775 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOL—2,000 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Brindisi
2,966 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
ARSENICAL COPPER—1 dm, F E Wallace, Antwerp
BARBASCO ROOT—926 bls, H A Astlet, Iquitos
BARIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM CHLORIDE—50 bgs, Antwerp
BARIUM SULFATE, X-RAY—200 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—200 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
43 bgs, Tampico
66 bgs, Port Au Prince
100 pkgs, Lisbon
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Flueroma Inc, Messina
20 hf cs, Novelle Essential Oil Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—80 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, European Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BOLEKO OIL—85 dms, Bunge Corp, Antwerp
BONE CHARCOAL—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—20 dms, D F Young, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—23 dms, L Uhlfelder Co, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—360 bgs, L A Berm Co, London
CALCIUM LACTATE—130 kgs, Rotterdam
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Skien
CAMPHOR—100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
100 cs, D Hauser, Keelung
40 cs, Keelung
SYNTHETIC—224 cs, P H Petry, London
CANDELILLA WAX—260 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—17 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Stockholm
50 bgs, Meer Corp, Messina
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
272 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
4,095 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
CASSIA—369 bls, Rotterdam
1,225 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—1,267 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
313 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
302 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Bombay
300 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Santos
300 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—435 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
170 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
87 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
90 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—3 cs, Rhodia Inc, Havre
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Marseille
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 kgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, London
CINNAMIC ACID—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Colombo
100 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
20 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
40 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
10 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
25 dms, Olson Importing Co, Keelung
100 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Singapore
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
50 dms, Export Import Service, Keelung
60 dms, Keelung
CLOVE—100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—38 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
94 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
6 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
3 dms, Geigy Dyestuffs Division, Rotterdam
42 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
11 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
COBALT SULFATE—89 dms, J D Smith Interocean, London
COCONUT OIL—25 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
775 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
1,390 tons, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Bremen
CODLIVER OIL—256 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAIBA BALSAM—26 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
256 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
50 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Antwerp
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—50 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
200 bgs, Casablanca
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Leghorn
CUBE —1,576 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Bombay
256 cs, Lisbon
CYCLOHEXANONE—1 dm, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—682 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
22 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—14 dms, F L Kraemer & Co, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
2,325 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
782 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—2,225 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
165 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, Rhodia Inc, Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—42 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
11 dms, Malaga
6 dms, Seville
FENUGREEK SEED—99 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Karachi
FISH SCALE EXTRACT—25 cans, Mearl Corp, Rotterdam
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96,946 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
101,309 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
419,357 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
97,936 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
136,085 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
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113,325 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
122,776 bbls, Remington Oil Co, San Lorenzo
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3 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
2 cks, F J Benkart & Co, Wellington
1 dm, Merck & Co, Arica
3 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—2 kgs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Santos
3 cks, S Suendsen, Auckland
GALLIC ACID—6 dms, Fine Organics Ltd, London
20 dms, Glasgow
GALLNUTS—107 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Beirut
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Beirut
55 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Beirut
GELATIN—222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
200 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
13 cs, Antoine Chiris, London
GERMANIUM OXIDE—56 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GINGER—24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
60 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
235 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
113 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
49 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
24 bgs, Bowring & Co, Kingston
72 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingston
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
240 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
400 bgs, Virchand, Panachand, Cochin
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Louis Furth, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Kozhikode
284 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, London
80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Cochin
GLUCOSE—2 dms, American Key Products, Rotterdam
GLYCERINE—151 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Kingston
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
900 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,108 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAARLEM OIL—15 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Rotterdam
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—1 cs, Inchemtex Inc, Antwerp
INDIGO—192 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—1 bg, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—15 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON CACODYLATE—5 cs, Havre
IRON CARBONYL—108 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
KAOLIN—240 dms, E Fougera, London
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
1,660 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
748 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
306 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
KAURI GUM—138 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
LACTIC ACID—60 cbys, J M Rodgers Co, Rotterdam
LAURIC ACID—540 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Copenhagen
300 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
LEMON OIL—100 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
36 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
6 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
40 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
LEUCINE—4 cks, Havre
LIME OIL—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
30 dms, George Uhe Co, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—260 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Messina
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Valencia
1,280 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
25 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
40 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—100 cks, J S Young Co, Kingston
MACE—15 cs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
7 cs, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—5,500 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
MENTHOL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
MERCURIC CYANIDE—1 dm, George Uhe Co, London
MERCURY—20 btls, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
125 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 flks, Vera Cruz
322 flks, Cadiz
METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER—18 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—2,895 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Guayaquil
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—4 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
MUSTARD OIL—15 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
SEED—480 bgs, C Gulden, London
170 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
60 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Messina
NAPHTHALENE—1,639 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
1,568 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—122 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
121 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tandjong Priok
71 bgs, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
28 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Singapore
28 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—332 bgs, London
OJEFICIN POWDER—2 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Casablanca
129 dms, Bank of America, Casablanca
125 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Casabalnca
263 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Haifa
48 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Marseille
100 dms, Uddo — Taromina Co, Casablanca
ORRIS ROOT—87 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
PALM OIL—222 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
300 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—299 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Liverpool
302 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
199 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—25 hf chts, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
84 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Alicante
1,060 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Alicante
2,012 bgs, Alicante
900 bgs, National City Bank, Piraeus
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Singapore
20 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Singapore
8 dms, J Berlage, Penang
2 dms, Perry Bros, Penang
24 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,500 bls, Overton & Co, Kotka
500 bls, C Fafard, Gothenburg
600 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
250 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 ols, C Fafard, Hamburg
750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,600 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
3,915 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
700 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
750 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,242 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
PECTIN—25 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—288 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
80 bgs, Ludwig Muller, Alleppey
320 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Alleppep
240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Alleppey
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
600 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
960 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
90 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
80 bgs, P H Petry, Colombo
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Alleppey
160 bgs, Cochin
RED—50 bls, Van Loan & Co, Yokohama
25 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
WHITE—140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
22 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,770 bbls, California Oil Co, Punta Cardon
108,835 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
208,516 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
128,717 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
139,379 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,123 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
107,313 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
PHENAZONE—20 dms, Rhodia Inc, Havre
a-PICOLINE—17 dms, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp, London
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYSTYROL—2 bgs, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—3 cs, Den Va Co, Havre
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—50 bbls, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard, Copenhagen
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
365 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
701 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE-2-ALDEHYDE—1 bbl, Schering Corp, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—672 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
355 bgs, H Bedos & Co, Buenos Aires
40 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
QUINIDINE SULFATE—21 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
R-SALT—21 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
RAPESEED—1,100 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RED IRON OXIDE—870 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
1,523 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
RED LEAD—132 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Bremen
RHUBARB ROOT—46 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
RICE STARCH—134 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—53 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
5 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Callao
SAFFRON—4 cs, Calderon & Co, Lisbon
SAGE LEAVES—480 bls, Split
OIL—33 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
80 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
OIL—7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
14 cs, Agriscent Corp, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—20 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
SASSAFRAS OIL—45 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SAVORY LEAVES—50 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
SEAWEED EXTRACT—20 cks, National City Bank, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Beirut
200 bgs, Beirut
132 bgs, Port Sudan
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SILICON CARBIDE—150 cks, D H Weiss Associates, Marseille
SOAP BARK—785 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM CYANIDE—767 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
1,320 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—72 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—331 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHOCASEINATE—200 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—4,000 bgs, Antwerp
SPERM OIL—282 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Talara
STRAWBERRY LEAVES—177 bgs, Valencia
SUCCINYL SULFATHIAZOLE—3 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Copenhagen
SULFAMETHAZINE—4 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Copenhagen
SULFAMERAZINE—6 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Copenhagen
TALC—2,286 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
3,680 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND SEED POWDER—3 bgs, Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Harry F. R. Dolan Jr, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—20 kgs, European Chemical Co, Bremen
TETRAETHYL-DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE—6 cans, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
THEOBROMINE—20 cks, Havre

THYME LEAVES—40 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
OIL—11 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
TONKA BEANS—5 cs, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
TRAGACANTH GUM—8 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
38 cs, Shaul S Bahary, Khorramshahr
40 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
13 cs, Khorramshahr
236 bgs, Khorramshahr
3 cs, Genoa
TRIHYDROXY BENZENE—10 kgs, D F Young, London
TUNG OIL—220 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
236 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
362 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bgs, H Deutz, Antwerp
UREA—200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
UVA URSI—119 bgs, Alicante
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, First National Boston, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille

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5 cs, Byco Ltd, Kobe
VITAMIN C—20 dms, Byco Ltd, Kobe
WATTLE EXTRACT—50 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
WHITING—800 bgs, National Brands, London
WOOL GREASE—30 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Corp, Manchester
106 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
175 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
6 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
50 dms, Bremen
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—2,600 bgs, Pigment & Chemical Co, London

Los Angeles

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—801 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
372 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
775 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
228 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
508 tons, The American Trust Co, Legaspi
CAKE—5,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Manila
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Alexander Machinery Co, Bremen
2,250 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,092 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Chimbote
1,087 bgs, Alumina Supply Co, Chimbote
GINGER—18 bgs, Chilli Products, Kingston
KELPMEAL—300 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bergen
218 bgs, Dr J L Ohman, Bergen
PEATMOSS—500 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,822 tons, Richfield Oil Corp, Bergen
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Winter Wolff & Co, Kobe

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—60 cs, Trotter Co, Middlesbrough
BALL CLAY—100 tons, United Clay Corp, Avonmouth
815 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
250 tons, Paper Makers Co, Avonmouth
179 tons, Avonmouth
BEEF EXTRACT—88 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BLANC FIXE—1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
CRUDE—6,085 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—634,999 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Bufadero
NAPHTHALENE—8,888 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Barrett Division, Middlesbrough
1,475 bgs, Rotterdam
1,191 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—521,155 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
135,015 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,588 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
110,924 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
273,854 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
UREA—2,700 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
WHITING—3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
3,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—108 dms, C M C Chemicals, Middlesbrough
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo
CELERY SEED—62 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
84 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
COPRA—1,200 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
600 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
1,500 tons, Tabaco
1,750 tons, Dumaguete
500 tons, Ozamis
750 tons, Tacloban
CAKE—134 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CLOVE—80 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo
6 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang
259 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
269 tons, Manila
CORN STARCH—1,120 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—8,174 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Chimbote
9,522 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
4,330 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
GINGER—160 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Cochin
MOLASSES—2,836 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
PEPPER, BLACK—920 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,449 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
14,726 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Saud
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Middlesbrough
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Middlesbrough

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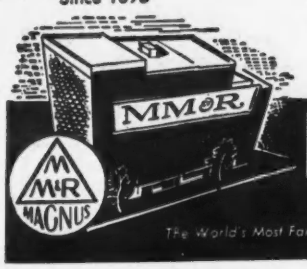

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Though market sagged somewhat last week in a few isolated areas, the condition on the whole remained one of gathering strength and firmness prompted by the development of the seasonal demand. The citrus oils, as expected, led the groups responding most heavily to the demand, with grapefruit oil, alone out of this group, showing a negative side. Grapefruit declined 10 cents per pound from its previous spot position. The other material relaxing on spot was sandalwood oil which declined 45 cents per pound. This was a reversal from a position of some strength that is still retained, according to reports, in the European and English markets. No unusual developments were noted in peppermint oil. The over-all position was regarded as firm, however, with trade observers pointing out that any sustained upturn in sales could bring about some strengthening in prices. It will be a number of months before another producing season gets underway, it was said.

A recent report from London on the situation in Grasse noted that the jasmine harvest is now expected to be about 680 tons or a little less, but the yield of concrete is markedly less than in previous years. The price, taxes and commission included is from 612 to 636 francs a kilo at origin, and the prices for concrete and absolute may therefore be expected to be about 280,000 francs and 600,00 francs a kilo respectively.

Prices for flowers of rose de mai are running at 252 to 277 francs a kilo, according to the source of supply.

The tuberose harvest and its price will probably be about the same as 1955.

The lavender market is considerably more active than in 1955. The frosts have caused a drop of about 20 percent in the crop and the price of the oil has risen from the 1955 price of 8,000 a kilo to 15,000 francs as a result of the producers reluctance to deal at lower prices, even though there was believed to be a carry-over of about ten tons. The lavandin crop, estimated at 400 tons plus a carry-over of 60 tons, should cover all demands but in sympathy with lavender the price of the oil has risen slightly, to 1,700 francs a kilo, although some special qualities have been quoted at as high as 2,000 to 2,400 francs a kilo.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Sandalwood oil, 45c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

week	week	month	1956
145.25	145.37	138.25	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Geranium—A recent London report on this oil noted that the market there for African geranium oil is always firm. The quantity left is not large, it was said and the actual quotations will certainly be maintained until new crop oil is available in June. Bourbon material, the report said, is difficult to get accurate information on from source. However, what little data has come through claimed that this year's crop seemed to be normal. Other sources reported that the quantity of oil produced this year will not be very large, however. In any event, it was noted, it can be said that new rises have been recorded and further rises are possible. Morocco material, it was noted, continues to stand in a position very similar to that held by the Bourbon oil.

Grapefruit—This oil, for some reason, unlike the rest of the citrus oils, has never shown an overly strong tone. Softness and occasional declines has more frequently than not been the store for grapefruit oil on spot. Last week's price easing followed, true to this pattern. The new listing, $1.50 per pound is 10c less than was previously quoted.

Lemongrass—Some reports noted that lemongrass is a shade firmer following the drop to low levels recently. The contention of strength is born-up on information that shipping prices are being maintained at from 2c. to 3c. per pound above the low levels of a week or ten days ago.

Lime—New production of this material, one source noted, normally trails behind the period when there is usually a rather pronounced rise in consumption due to seasonal influences. Advices from Mexico state that lime oil producers are facing the new season with no carryover of stocks from last year. Comparatively few price movements are taking place in the market but lime and a number of other oils continue in a generally strong position with prices being well supported by a good demand and light stocks. Pressing spring demands are expected to bring about a more acute supply situation in some of the citrus oils, namely California orange and lime oil.

Rose—This material is selling on spot at prices ranging from $40 to $47.50 per pound, one dealer reported here last week. Though the price streaked upward on the heels of the European political situation late last year, its price of late has slipped back down to normal levels, it was noted.

Sandalwood—Spot listings for this material declined further last week, dealers here reported. The current listing of $15.30 per pound is 45c. less than the previous quote. The movement for sandalwood is nothing new to the spot scene for this material has been showing a soft tone here for some time, with frequent leveling movements in price on the heels of periods of price shading.

Despite the reversals recorded on spot for this material, a London report noted that difficulties in importing this oil are still increasing owing to a small available stock at source. It has been noted, the London report continued, that very small quantities of sandalwood were sold at the last December auction sales. Owing to the quantities bought by a foreign country, as reported in our previous article, the sandalwood oil is still quoted high in that area with difficulty in having orders definitely confirmed.

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended March 22

Black Pepper (21 lots), 1,227 bags.
Brazil Nuts, Sh. (5 lots), 799 cases.
Caraway Seed, 200 bags.
Cassia (26 lots), 3,032 bags.
Celery Seed (4 lots), 431 bags.
Chillies (4 lots), 790 bags.
Cloves, 80 bags.
Coconut Preserves, 60 cases.
Coriander Seed (3 lots), 550 bags.
Cumin Seed (4 lots), 927 bags.
Fenugreek Seed (3 lots), 453 bags.
Ginger (4 lots), 1,049 bags.
Gum Karaya (15 lots), 997 bags.
Mace, 14 cases.
Nutmegs (5 lots), 363 bags.
Olives (4 lots), 10 barrels.
Papain (6 lots), 220 cases.
Paprika Pods, 800 bags.
Pimento, 80 bags.
Sesame Seed (12 lots), 1,831 bags.
Turmeric, 78 bags.
Uva Ursi (2 lots), 577 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

The situation in this material has appeared to quiet down, pricewise, with no shifts in listing noted. However, on the whole, the market itself appears to be showing some strength with seasonal sales beginning to buoy areas of the market. The recent price changes, according to some producers, jostled the market into some interest, though most producers claim that the fresh interest is merely the normal seasonal response. No further shifts have been intimated, though there are some soft spots as well as some strong ones that might, with continuation in present positions, prompt some attempt to guide the situation.

Seeds and Spices

In the absence of any new factors, the market continued to drift within very narrow limits, closing slightly lower for the week, one dealer on spot reported. After advancing briefly at the outset, India gave ground during the week to the extent of a mere ½c. while Singapore held steady for Lampong and made but timid concessions on Sarawak without however inducing buyers to come out of hiding. Consumers limited themselves to filling imme-

Essential Oils

diate needs, the volume of business remaining insufficient to lift the market out of its apathy.

Lampong consignments, meanwhile released, exerted pressure on spot, despite the obvious reduction in afloats. Even a 150 ton government order failed to produce more than a brief rally, which promptly ran into buyers' resistance and petered out. Evidence is increasing on the other hand, that a good deal of demand is building up among consumers and the almost permanent layer of bids around 24c. for M/L spot through May delivery, and 21/22c. for M/L/S, June through October deliveries, tends more and more to impart a measure of resiliency to the market which discourages potential shorts and encourages holders' hopes for an eventual, albeit limited, improvement.

Oregano—Further interest this week reduced stocks of Italian oregano to the vanishing point. However, there is still some good quality Greek material which can be had reasonably. The overall supply is light for this time of year, and it is well to anticipate your requirements through August.

Pepper—This material, according to one report, drifted during the week in a quiet market. Even though consuming demand was light, however, it was noted, prices were generally maintained, being bolstered by what was identified as the "steady markets abroad." Toward the end of the week, a slight pressure appeared to sell Malabar/Lampong which was released and had to be moved. This brought spots, afloats, and shipments to the same level. Sarawak was under no pressure and therefore, maintained an even keel.

Some interest developed, the report noted, to sell shipments of Sarawak, but discounts offered are very small. This reflects the basic strength in Singapore, where, for the time being at least, they show very little inclination to reduce their asking ideas in order to book business ahead. It would appear that the market will have to wait until the actual deliveries of newcrop are close at hand before any reduction will be forthcoming. In India, it was said, they appear to have moved sufficient quantities of their crop so that here too, there is little pressure to sell currently. For the most part, quotations are about on par with the local market.

Some of the factors influencing the above factors are:—a shortage of labor for the jasmine harvest, which is asserted resulted in the loss of 50 tons of flowers; and frost and disease which have reduced the lavender crop, this reduction being intensified by lack of care in selecting replacement plants, notwithstanding the evidence of the possibility of improving the yield provided by careful selection of lavandin stock.

Pimento—The Jamaican government reduced the f.o.b. price on Jamaica pimento a little more than 10c. per pound late last week, a dealer here reported. This applied to all merchandise afloat or for shipment. Mexican is in fair supply here although reports from source indicate there is little left in Mexico. Honduras supplies are light and reasonably priced, it was noted.

Vanilla Beans—This material, according to one report, continued to display a strong tone in view of the over-all statistical position of the market. According to estimates, only 75 to 100 tons of beans remain unsold in Madagascar, an unusually small quantity for this time of year.

U.S. consumption of vanilla beans increased over the past year with total imports from all sources of supply reaching 1,281,288 pounds. The imports, it is pointed out, were a third greater than in the previous two years.

Gov't Wants All

—*Continued from page 4*

of all work done, a master index of drawings, and various drawings, notebooks, memos, and studies pertaining to work under the contract.

The company did not dispute the government's right to most of the property and submitted a report of work done and about 1,000 drawings, but refused to turn over additional technical records and the master index.

When the case went to the district court, the judge held that, on the basis of the terms of the contract and the law governing the rights of an employer to the inventions of his employee, the government was entitled to full disclosure of the results of the research and could examine, copy, and use all of the material, although the judge was unwilling to agree that the contract gave the government title to the various drawings and records. The appeals court affirmed.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium nitrate, 35 tons, inv. 115, Apr. 4, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Fort Benning, Ga.

Amphetamine sulfate, dextro, 114,048 bots. of 100 tabs., USP, 5 mg., inv. 123, Apr. 5, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ferrous sulfate, 44,448 bots. of 1,000 tabs., USP, 0.324 gm. inv. 123, April. 5, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Methyl alcohol, 47,844 gals., grade A, inv. CML-75, Apr. 15, Army Chem. Procurement Dist., N. Y., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Paint, 656 1-gal. cans lacquer, 154 1-gal. cans drier, 116 1-gal. cans primer sealer, 98 1-gal. cans oil stain, 884 1-gal. cans, 646 1-gal. cans, 932 1-qt. cans enamel, inv. AT-40650/CS4, Apr. 8, Gen. Services Adm., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; 500 gals. gloss enamel, 1,000 gals. interior paint, 1,000 gals. exterior paint, 2,500 gals. chrome green paint, inv. 292, May 2, Marine Corps. Supply Battalion, First Combat Service Group, Purchasing Section, Camp Pendleton, Calif.; 5,188 gals. syn. gloss enamel, inv. 1804, Apr. 2, 3,724, 600 lbs. alkyd resin, vegetable oil modified, inv. (4)-1830, Apr. 8, 6,848 1-gal. and 385 6½-gal. pails, aluminum type, heat-resisting paint, inv. (4)-1837, Apr. 9, 1,780 gals. emulsifiable, oleo-resinous camouflage paint, inv. (4)-1848, April. 9, 575 gals. ready mixed, exterior paint, inv. (4)-1849, Apr. 9, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metasilicate, period contract, inv. AT-39731-CS2, Apr. 4, Gen. Services Adm., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

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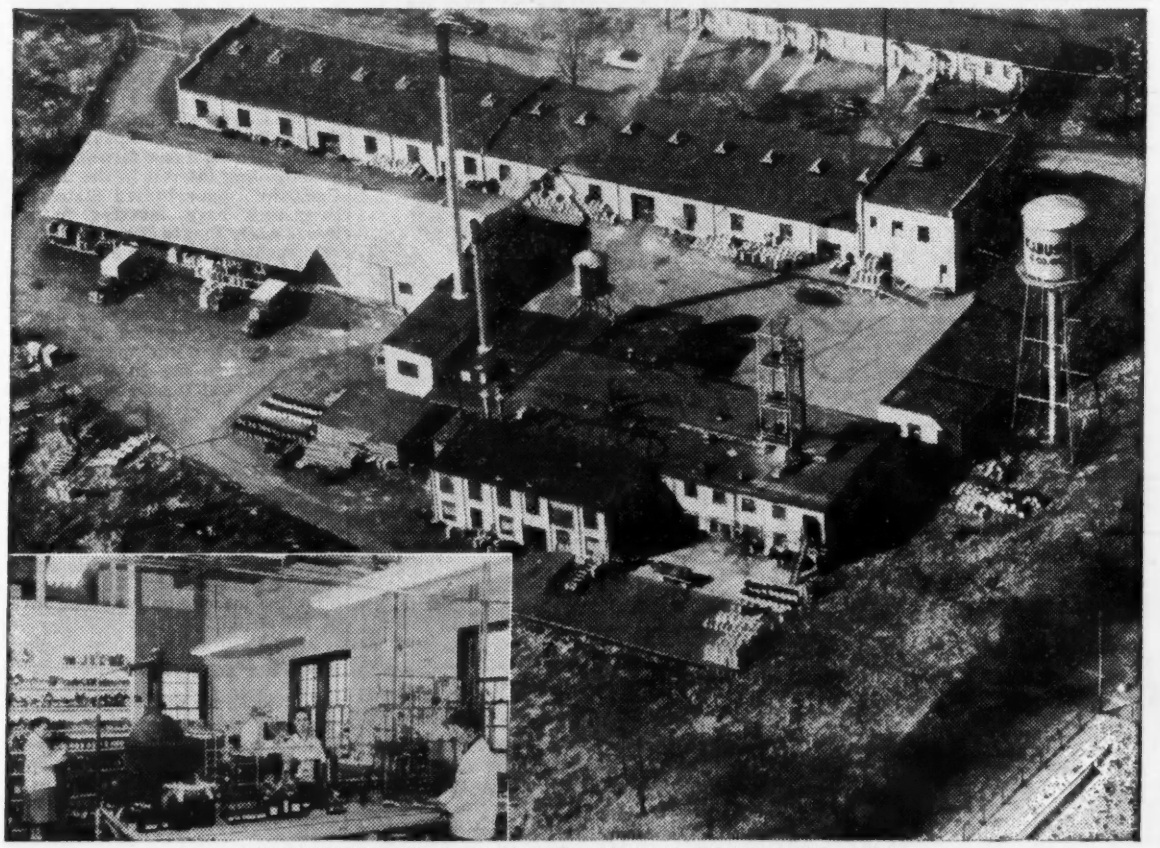

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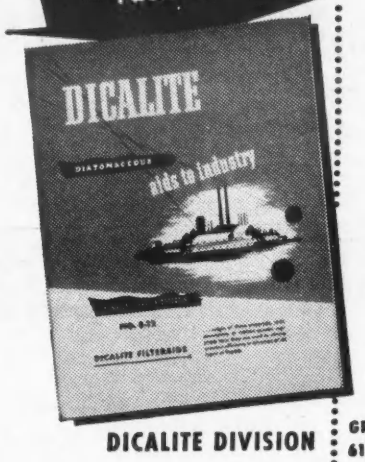

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Guano to Be Transported From Cave on a Tramway

A vast cave, high on a wall of the Grand Canyon and containing at least 100,000 tons of high-nitrogen-content bat guano, will soon be tapped by the United States Guano Company. The material, slated to move at the rate of 10,000 tons per year, will be transported on a freight tramway composed of three steel cables stretching from the mouth of the cave to the ground. The cables, laid by heliocopter, were the successful answer to a problem that had stumped two companies previously in efforts to reach the rich prehistoric deposits.

Production is expected to commence in about six weeks. The guano, evaluated presently on the market at about $100 a ton, is a fine white powder highly valued as a fertilizer for truck and cotton farming. Initial estimates of the amount of guano to be found in the cave are probably on the light side, a spokesman for United States Guano noted, and it is probable that more may be found in the cave's depths.

Ammonia Facility

—Continued from page 5

ammonia, will supply Puerto Rico's growing fertilizer market.

The company anticipates annual sales of nearly $6 million and the payroll for 200 workers will total $700,000.

The Gonzalez family, owners of the Ochoa Fertilizer Company, up to now Puerto Rico's largest fertilizer firm, holds a controlling interest in the new chemical Company. Four United States insurance companies have invested in mortgage bonds while Puerto Rican government development agencies have acquired $4,750,000 in stocks and bonds.

Gonzalez Chemical received ten years full tax exemption under the Bootstrap industrialization program implemented by the Economic Development Administration. Since 1950, EDA has signed up more than 400 Bootstrap plants, most of them United States affiliates, from offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

EDA officials cited participation by the insurance companies as evidence of increasing interest among United States institutional investors in manufacturing corporations being established in Puerto Rico. Other examples of large-scale institutional investment noted by EDA are two new oil refineries with an estimated investment of $57 million.

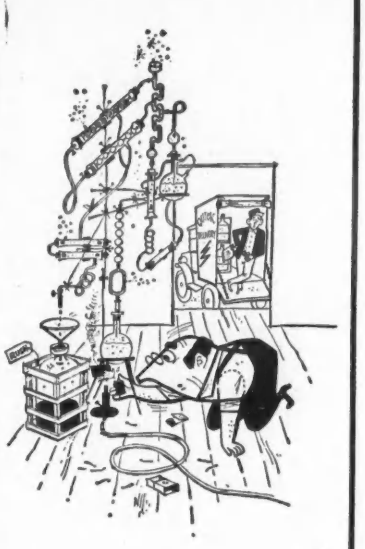
MCA Protests

—Continued from page 3

packaging regulations because the term "etiologic agents" is almost impossible to properly interpret in legislation of this type as it could be construed to embrace materials not intended to fall within the scope of ICC regulations.

Furthermore, he noted, Department of Health, Education and Welfare has already issued regulations setting forth requirements relative to the transportation of such materials.

The regulations establish the requirements for packaging and safety in handling and H. R. 5629 would permit differing regulations to be established which would create confusion.



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Aliphatic Organics

Refrigeration grade methyl chloride was advanced ¾ cent per pound by a major producer effective today. The increase was applied to prices on cylinders moving both to refrigerator manufacturers and to other consumers or service men. It corresponds to an advance, initiated three weeks previously and by now become industrywide, of ¾ cent per pound on prices of industrial methyl chloride in single-unit tanks, multi-unit tanks and cylinders. The increase in industrial material also becomes effective today. While available in ton lots, refrigeration material was most commonly moved only in cylinder lots. Industrial methyl chloride was commonly moved in tanklots.

Blackstrap molasses quotations slipped another ½ cent per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. While the minimum price remained unchanged at New York, purchases at higher prices, reported in several weeks previous, were not recorded in the latest report. Demand was moderate at New York, slow at New Orleans. Supplies were adequate at both points. In general, it appeared that buyers were holding orders down to immediate, essential requirements during this period of weakening prices, waiting to see whether quotations would decline still further.

April 1 Price Advances

Allyl bromide, 7c. per lb.
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, ¾c. per lb.
Tech., ¾c. per lb.
Ethyl bromide, 2c. per lb.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., ¾c. per lb.
tanks, multi-unit, ¾c. per lb.
tanks, single unit, ¾c. per lb.
Refrigeration, to refrigerator manufacturers, ¾c. per lb.
to other consumers or service men, ¾c. per lb.
Methanol, denat., 10c. per gal.
Methylene chloride, ¾c. per lb.
Perchloroethylene, ¾c. per lb.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, ¾c. per lb.
Tricholorethylene, ¾c. per lb.

Inhibitive seasonal factors, such as inactivity in house painting, and more general influences, including sluggish trade in alkyd resins and other metal finishes, were blamed for the relatively poor showing of pentaerythritol during the past two or three months.

Tariff Commission figures indicated that production of acetic anhydride in December was in excess of 11 million pounds greater than that turned out in any other month in 1956. December output of acetone also topped that for any other month in 1956. Though production of natural acetic acid was relatively little, synthetic output in December was greater than that of any previous month last year and carried the total of natural plus synthetic for December to a high for that year.

Development of a patented aldol condensation process for production of trimethylolpropane has now made this material continuously available in heavy volume and at reduced prices. In light of this progress, the industry was re-assessing feasibility of several uses and potential uses. Of interest to producers of paints and protective coatings was superior adhesive properties, color, color retention, hardness and chemical resistance reportedly imparted to alkyd-based baking enamels and the facility of formulating polyurethane coatings accountable to trimethylolpropane's low melting point and limited water content. Its properties were recommended also for exploitation in production of both flexible and rigid foams.

Acetic Acid—Production of synthetic acid during December was the greatest turned out in any month in 1956, data released by the Tariff Commission indicated, and was sufficient to bring the total of synthetic plus natural output during that month to a high for the year. This was so in spite of a relatively poor showing in production of natural material.

December figures on production were 48,153,114 pounds of synthetic and 1,584,000 pounds of natural acid, for a total of 49,737,114 pounds of acid.

Totals for 1956 came to 531,569,413 pounds synthetic and 22,226,000 pounds natural, for a total of 553,795,413 pounds of acid of both classes. Total output of synthetic material in 1955 was 514,330,588 pounds. The Tariff Commission published no figures on total output of natural acetic acid in 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
130.96	130.97	131.10	131.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetic Anhydride—Production in December amounted to 90,378,303 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, more than 11 million pounds in excess of that turned out in any other month in 1956. The second biggest month, with output of 79,149,905 pounds, was last March. Output in November, 1956, was 75,122,386 pounds.

Total production in 1956 added up to 909,660,588 pounds, as compared to 843,492,429 pounds produced in the year previous.

Acetone—Output of acetone in December topped that of any other month during 1956. The Tariff Commission put December production at 54,708,379 pounds. That for November was reported to be 48,371,990 pounds.

Total output in 1956 was brought to 609,604,502 pounds. The total for 1955 amounted to 539,247,041 pounds.

Ethyl Butyl Ketone—Prices remained unchanged last week. On an f.o.b. shipping point basis, this material was quoted at 34c. per pound in tanklots, 36c. per pound in carlots and truckloads, drums, 36¾c. per pound in less carlots and less truckloads, drums, 41¾c. per pound in 5-gallon containers, 56¾c. per pound in 1-gallon containers and 78c. per pound in 8-ounce containers.

Lactic Acid—An industry check indicated that prices current last week were as follows:

For edible grade, 50 percent, freight equalization basis, 17.8c. per pound in drums and 17.87c. to 21c. per pound in barrels in carlots; 18.3c. per pound in drums and 18.37c. to 21.5c. per pound in barrels for 20 or more drums or barrels; 18.8c. per pound in drums and 18.87c. to 22c. per pound in barrels for 5 to 19 drums or barrels; 19.3c. per pound in drums and 19.37c. to 22.5c. per pound in barrels for 1 to 4 drums or barrels.

For edible grade, 80 percent, freight equalization basis, 30.3c. per pound in drums and 30.37c. to 36c. per pound in barrels in carlots; 30.8c. per pound in drums and 30.87c. to 36.5c. per pound in barrels for 20 or more drums or barrels; 31.3c. per pound in drums and 31.37c. to 37c. per pound in barrels for 5 to 19 drums or barrels; 31.8c. per pound in drums and 31.87c. to 37.5c. per pound in barrels for 1 to 4 drums or barrels.

For plastic grade, 50 percent, works basis, in barrels, 21c. per pound in carlots, 21½c. per pound for 20 or more barrels, 22c. per pound for 5 to 19 barrels and 22½c. per pound for 1 to 4 barrels.

For plastic grade, 80 percent, works basis, in barrels, 36c. per pound in carlots, 36½c. per pound for 20 or more barrels, 37c. per pound for 5 to 19 barrels and 37½c. per pound for 1 to 4 barrels.

For technical grade, 22 percent, works basis, in barrels, $6.30 per 100 pounds in carlots and $6.70 per 100 pounds in less carlots.

For technical grade, 44 percent, works basis, in barrels, $11.95 per 100 pounds in carlots and $12.35 per 100 pounds in less carlots.

Methyl Chloride—A leading producer announced last week that a ¾c. per pound increase in prices of refrigeration material would be put into effect across the board today. Quotations were now 48¾c. per pound to refrigerator manufacturers and 67¾c. per pound to other consumers or service men for refrigeration grade methyl chloride in cylinders.

This advance corresponds to one initiated three weeks previously, hiking listings on industrial methyl chloride by ¾c. per pound and also effective today. New

—Continued on page 56

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Petroleum Derivatives

Early last week a refiner posted a 1 cent per gallon reduction in toluene and xylene at the Providence, Rhode Island, shipping point. The lower price was soon matched by leading competitors. Since other shipping points were unaffected, this move in effect established a standard price for the northeast coast area, with both Providence and Bayonne, New Jersey, quoting 34 cents per gallon. The price advance that was announced a while back and later withdrawn would in like manner have eliminated this differential, as the increase was to be ½ cent at Providence and 1½ cents at other points.

In respect to sales a normal and uneventful market was reported last week. In benzene and other aromatics the pace of business thus far in the year has been judged satisfactory, but according to one producer here, a rate of expansion equal to last year's or that of the year before is not indicated by current figures. In his view sales should run slightly ahead of last year's mark or at least hold their own.

Production of petroleum benzene expanded last year to 113,775,363 gallons from 104,969,439 gallons the year before, as reported by the Tariff Commission. On the other hand, weakness in the toluene market induced petroleum refiners to cut output of that solvent to 139,445,432 gallons. This figure compares with a total output of 148,710,989 gallons during the previous year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
107.65	107.65	107.65	104.37

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Aliphatic Solvents—Most of these solvents are meeting good, though unspectacular, buying interest. All are steady and unchanged at the higher price levels that went into effect early in the year.

Benzene—The pace of business so far this year has been judged satisfactory, but according to producers here, a rate of expansion equal to last year's or that of the year before is not indicated by current figures. However, the sales level is at least holding its own and in some cases is running slightly ahead of last year.

Last year's production expansion resulted in a total output of 113,775,363 gallons of petroleum benzene as compared with 104,969,439 gallons produced the year before, according to data released by the Tariff Commission.

Toluene—Early last week a refiner posted for this material a 1c. per gallon price reduction at the Providence, Rhode Island shipping point. The lower price was subsequently matched by leading competitors. This move was in addition to the ½c. reduction of a week ago, which was merely a cancellation of a previous advance. To summarize the events of the past month:—At first quotations at Providence were uniformly 35c. per gallon, then a spread of 35c. to 35½c. was put into effect, and now the price is uniformly 34c. per gallon.

Production figures issued by the Tariff Commission reveal that petroleum refiners last year eased off on toluene output while increasing production of the two other aromatics. Petroleum production of toluene in 1956 amounted to 139,445,432 gallons as against 148,710,989 gallons the year before. Because of the steel strike cokeoven output was also a bit lower at 37,199,524 gallons, as compared with 38,272,169 gallons the year before.

Xylene—The quotation at Providence, R. I., has been lowered 1c. per gallon by leading refiners. In effect this establishes a standard price at Northeast shipping points, with both Providence and Bayonne, N. J., quoting 34c. per gallon.

Total output of this solvent (including cokeoven as well as petroleum sources) rose to 127,796,555 gallons in 1956 from 117,578,399 gallons in 1956, the Tariff Commission has announced. During much of the year demand was strong with supplies in close balance. When cokeoven output became tight during the last quarter, petroleum makers enjoyed an increment of business in the spot market and increased production schedules accordingly. As noted above, toluene output was curtailed in favor of benzene and xylene because of stronger markets for the latter two solvents.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 9 totaled 251,993,999 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,656,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,663,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,673,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 10,000 barrels in stocks of foreign

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Prices of this gas were steady at all shipping points during the cold weather season now ending. This steadiness is partly attributable to the ½c. per gallon advance that was put into effect last September. Also, supplies were amply available during the entire season, so that there was no pressure on the price from that direction. The advance in crude oil has contributed a firm undertone to the market.

Propane—The home heating fuel season has come to an end without any hitches in transportation or supply, producers reported last week. A good sales volume was maintained throughout the season despite the fact that the winter was a comparatively mild one in many areas. Final figures are not available yet, but trade sources are confident that a substantial advance was made over last year's sales volume.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Reports from Los Angeles indicate a seasonally good business volume in microcrystalline with supplies in fair balance. Sales in the market as a whole continue to show the pattern of expansion that has characterized the material since it was first introduced. Many new uses are being found for petroleum waxes, and standard lines, such as frozen food packaging, have excellent growth potential, producers report.

Paraffin — Quotations are reported steady to firm against a good volume of sales. The export market and the diversification that has been developed in domestic markets continue to contribute stability to the price and sales pattern of the wax. Prices were unaffected by the advance in crude oil owing to the fact that quotations had already been hiked earlier in the year. However, current prices show a firm undertone.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended March 8, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and no change in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,813,000 barrels, an increase of 294,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,076,000 barrels were the same as the preceding week, and 914,000 barrels above the week ended March 10, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 830,000 barrels daily, compared with 795,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending March 10 crude oil production averaged 7,604,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,981,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 831,000 barrels daily.

Mineral Oil—Producers have held quotations steady and unchanged at the higher levels posted subsequent to the increase in crude oil prices. Seasonally moderate buying interest is reported.

Coatings Materials

The primary market for bleached shellac was easier last week, enabling dealers here to lower quotations 2 cents per pound. The reduction makes bonedry material 50 cents per pound, and refined 60 cents per pound for bags in 1,500 pound lots. Orange grades held steady at 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents per pound for No. 2 and 36 cents per pound for superfine. Consumers are showing fair interest in bleached shellac for prompt delivery but dealers report a quiet futures market. A similar situation prevails in natural gum sales. Where previously many customers were booking substantial orders in advance of shipment from the Far East, these same customers, according to dealers here, are now buying available stocks for prompt requirements.

The only other price movement reported in the coatings field last week was an advance in lithopone which is being put into effect today. Standard lithopone is 3/8 cent per pound higher and titanated material is up ½ cent per pound. The recent 1 cent per pound hike in titanium dioxide accounts for the broader increase in titanated lithopone. Under the new schedule standard is 9⅛ cents per pound in less than carlots and 8⅜ cents per pound in carlots. Titanated moves up to 12 cents in less than carlots and 11 cents in carlots.

Production of synthetic resins was generally higher in January, as reported by the Tariff Commission, but a few varieties showed declines. Vinyl output, at 67,096,334 pounds, was about unchanged from the level of the previous month. Higher output was reported for all phenolics, alkyds and styrenes. Production of the various rosin modifications and coumerone indenes declined slightly, the Commission reported. Complete figures on synthetic resin production are provided below in the table under "Synthetic Resins."

Although the paint trade has just about caught up with its heavy seasonal requirements, moderate quantities of coatings material are still moving to that account, producers report. Quotations of all the metal oxides were steady and quotably unchanged in last week's trading. Producers regard the copper market as more stable than previously, indicating a steadier market for the oxides.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lithopone, standard, ¾c. per lb.
Titanated, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
100.77	100.77	100.79	100.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments — Market was steady and unchanged with the paint trade still taking moderate quantities of material. Prices have been unchanged since the middle of last year when a general advance in aluminum chemicals was put into effect. Material is amply available for all trade needs.

Cobalt Oxide — Prices were slashed sharply a while back when it was learned that sizable new ore deposits had been uncovered at the source. The lower quotations have improved the competitive position of cobalt, producers report.

Copper Oxide—Primary producers are holding the line on copper prices at 32c. per pound. The buying resistance that was noted at higher prices has given way to a more normal rate of demand, producers report. As a consequence, the market for oxide is showing greater price stability.

Earth Colors—Producers recently announced a price increase in red iron oxide, both natural and synthetic, to offset increased costs. The last previous change was posted early in 1955.

Lead Pigments—Movement of material to the paint industry has begun to slow down now that major concerns have filled quotas for the spring coatings season. Other lead pigment accounts are still taking moderate quantities of material.

Oxide quotations, at levels in effect now for over a year are steady and unchanged. Costs have edged up over the past year, but prices in this market are pegged almost rigidly to the basic metal. The latter has been outstandingly stable in the face of unsettled world conditions.

Lithopone—A price advance of ⅜c. per pound is going into effect today on standard grade lithopone, while titanated material is being moved up ½c per pound. The advances will offset numerous cost increases. The recent 1c. per pound increase in the price of titanium dioxide accounts for the broader hike in titanated lithopone. Standard lithopone is now 9½c. per pound in less than carlots and 8⅜c. per pound in carlots. Titanated moves up to 12c. in less than carlots and 11c. in carlots.

Titanium Dioxide—Material has been moving in heavy volume since announcement of the 1c. per pound price increase. Although the higher price was already in effect, deliveries were still being made last week at the previous price for orders received before the effective date of the advance.

Zinc Pigments—The paint trade has pretty well caught up with its spring requirements for zinc oxide, producers reported last week. As a result business volume has slowed down to a moderate and normal rate. Prices of long standing are still steady and unchanged.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for January and list December's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	
	December†	January†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	7,275,597	8,967,042
Adhesive resins	3,758,620	4,913,746
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,193,948	2,709,587
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	9,496,193	9,496,506
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	3,148,210	3,488,263
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,877,773	7,428,840
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	67,870,216	67,096,334
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	20,027,028	22,912,895
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	5,607,555	6,575,409
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	239,438	298,606
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials, except styrene	898,026	1,558,241
Rosin modification for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	905,073	895,511
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	1,166,327	1,118,590
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,646,907	2,215,260
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,617,887	2,874,095
All other modifications	4,009,935	3,744,642
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	17,651,512	17,643,660
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	1,063,098	1,170,018

† Partly estimated.
• Revised.

Natural Resins

Gum—Good buying interest for prompt needs was reported last week in contrast to the spotty sales of the previous week. According to a dealer here the market has been exceptionally uneven lately. Where previously many customers were booking substantial orders in advance of shipment from the far East, these customers are now filling prompt needs only. Even the biggest accounts, this dealer said, are holding inventories to a level adequate for about thirty days of production. Observers have expressed no concern over this trend

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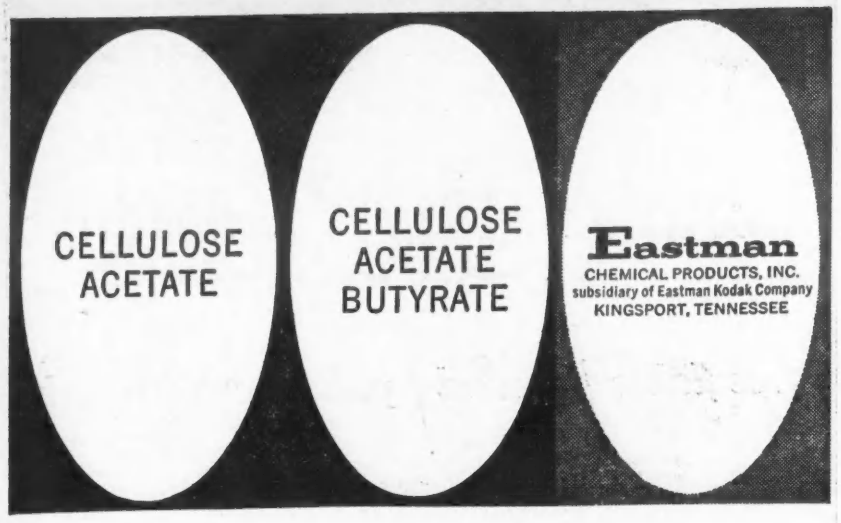


Coatings Materials

except in so far as it reveals an excessive caution that could lead to a slow downturn in industrial activity.

For dealers the net effect is that they must keep all grades in ample supply to fill substantial orders on short notice. Actual business volume, as revealed by monthly sales totals, has not been appreciably affected, these dealers point out.

Shellac—Bleached material out of Calcutta was easier last week and as a result dealers here were able to lower prices by 2c. per pound. The reduction brought bonedry shellac to 50c. per pound in bags, 51c. per pound in barrels, and 52c. per pound in kegs. Refined material is now 60c. per pound in bags.

Quotations on orange grades were unchanged at the following levels:—Lemon No. 1, 39c. to 41c. per pound; No. 2, 37c. per pound; superfine, 36c. per pound, and TN, 35c. per pound, nominal.

Consumers are showing fair interest for prompt delivery, dealers report, but the futures market is quieter than usual. With bleached shellac now selling about 10c. per pound below prices of a few months ago, buying interest is expected to show an upturn. Dealers have pointed out that since shellac and similar resins are often interchangeable, price levels are a major influence on consumption.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 16, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.61, as compared with $26.38 during the previous week and $26.83 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 1,900 barrels, as against 1,413 barrels the previous week and 1.949 barrels a year ago. Average per barrel content was 10.36 gallons of turpentine and 297.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 3; WG, 27; N, 38; M, 31; and K and below, 16.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 22	Mon. Mar. 25	Tues. Mar. 26	Wed. Mar. 27	Thur. Mar. 28
Drums—					
F	...	...	...	$7.65	...
M	...	...	...	...	$7.60
N	...	...	...	7.68	...
WG	$8.38§	$8.63	$8.50§	8.53	...
WW	...	9.20	...	8.78	8.75
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	...	7.56
M	...	...	...	...	7.62§
N	...	...	...	...	7.65
WW	...	8.65	8.80	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 22)—M or better, $7.61§

Sales, USDA

320* 240* 472* 160* 1,617*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $9.90; N, $9.25; B through M, $9.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.58	.585	.586§	...	...
Sales	4,000¶	4,000¶	8,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c., l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Missile Fuel Rules

—Continued from page 7

BDSA, which is responsible for recommendations regarding issuance of rapid tax amortization certificates in this program, said these additional special criteria are as follows:

- Liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen facilities must be designed to produce liquid of 99.5 percent purity or better.
- Only those liquid oxygen plants will be eligible which are capable of producing liquid nitrogen in quantities equivalent to 20 percent or more of the combined liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen.
- Other new plants or plant expansions capable of producing liquid nitrogen are eligible for amortization of the liquid nitrogen portion of the facilities.
- Applicant must state that the capacity for which certification is sought will be made available for military requirements. Only that portion of a plant specifically built to meet military needs will be eligible for certification.
- Adequate transportation facilities for delivery to the sites of military demand must be provided.
- Transportation facilities such as tank cars and tank trucks will be eligible for certification to producers of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen, but only to the extent of those needed for shipping to points of military demand the quantities of liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen for which certification is sought.
- Only those storage facilities, located at producing plants, needed to store liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen made at plants for which certification is sought, will be eligible.
- New facilities for liquefaction of gaseous oxygen from plants in existence on January 1, 1957, will not be eligible except from a plant which was wasting gaseous oxygen as of that date.

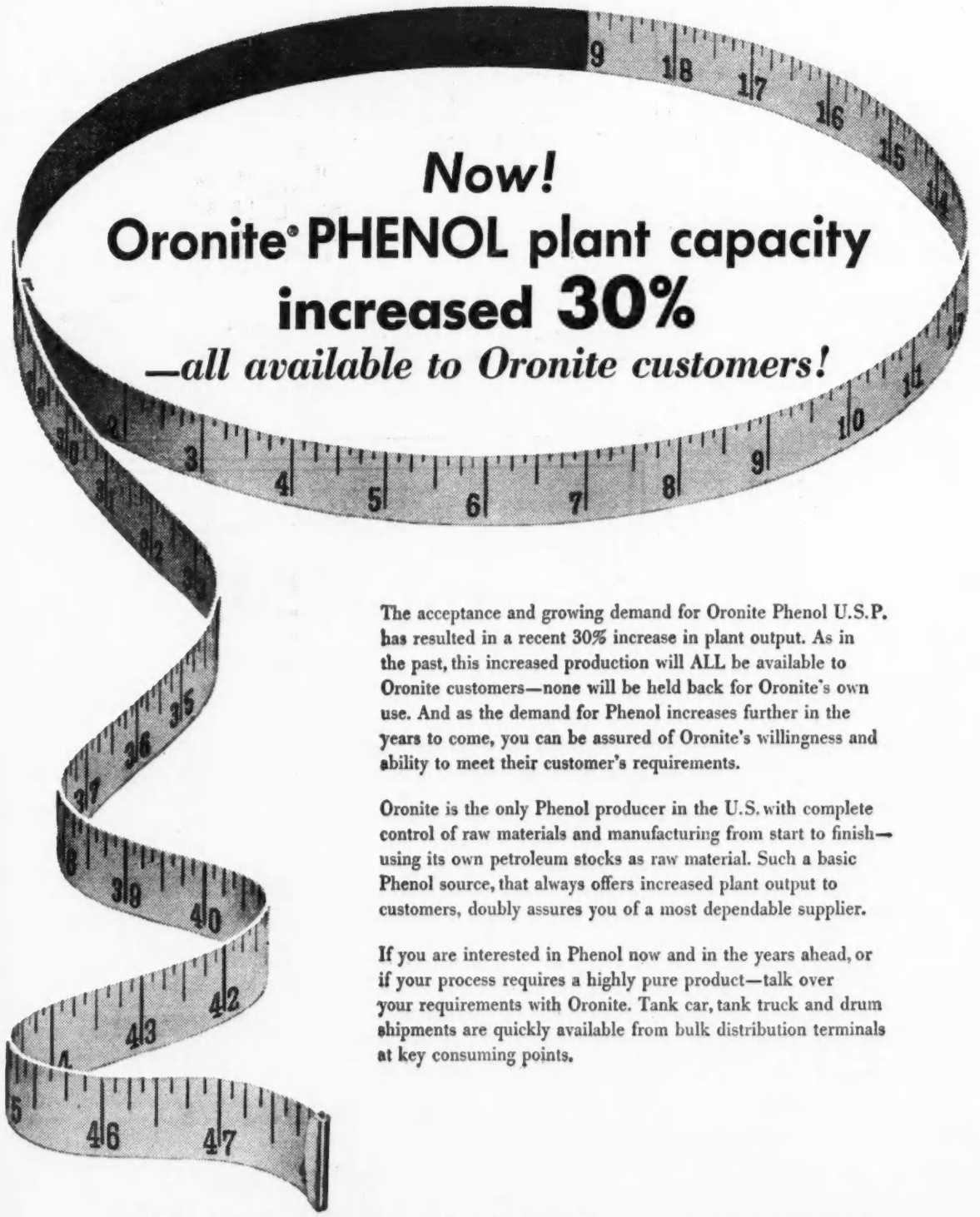
BDSA said that companies which now have applications on file for liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen would be advised of these eligibility criteria and would be permitted to modify their applications to meet them. New applications must meet these criteria in order to be eligible.

Forwarding of recommendations by BDSA to ODM on eligible applications on hand will begin April 25, 1957, and will continue until the goal of 4 billion cubic feet of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen is met.

In the event that applications on hand April 25, 1957, exceed the expansion goal, a selection will be made between the eligible applications on the basis of specific selection criteria agreed upon by ODM and BDSA.

Facilities capable of producing liquid nitrogen in quantities equivalent to 30 percent or more of the combined liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen will be given some preference in selection for recommendations.

Applicants desiring further information should contact the Chemical and Rubber Division of BDSA, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.



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Plastics Large

—Continued from page 5

signs by which the higher pound cost of plastics will be compensated by cost savings in installation, by improved strength, better appearance. One note of warning here: I believe that it will be wise to promote plastics in home construction on a conservative and not on an abstract art basis.

People Like Conventional Houses

"Most people like to live in conventional houses. Considerable money will have to be spent by the industry, in the first place by the material supplier who wishes to sell all of his capacity. I doubt, however, if it will become a success unless the fabricator also invests some of his money in technical developments," Mr. van der Hoeven said.

"As I see it, this increased industrial use of plastics is likely to take place in three ways:

- "Certain material suppliers may acquire fabricating facilities to promote the use of their products by going into the consumer business themselves.
- "Some of the house construction material firms will acquire plastic shops to diversify their line.
- "The larger molders may take a direct interest in it and will proceed with an intensive development program of their own to push their way into this field," the speaker said.

"The first group, we suppliers, is probably not too anxious to make this step unless forced into it for economic reasons. The market to be covered is a field with trade habits and distribution channels altogether different from our present one. Economic reasons for doing it might be brought on by the urge of getting something started.

"The second group would perhaps do it more out of protection of their existing business and might not push the novelty in competition with their existing lines as vigorously.

"Personally, I believe that the third group, and particularly the financially strong fabricators would be the most effective. They have the imagination and the urge because they are plastic people to begin with," Mr. van der Hoeven observed.

Elsewhere in his talk, Mr. van der Hoeven pointed out that the plastics industry started under several handicaps. Among them, he said, was the fact that "plastics were promoted, and still sometimes are, on a glamour basis with a distinct Hollywood technic."

While he conceded that "pretty color and gloss" have an appeal and undoubtedly "have sold many pounds of plastics in the form of houseware and toys," the Koppers executive noted that "little attention was often paid to proper design for strength, use of the correct type plastic and all the other ultimately more important features."

As a result, he concluded, the industry has grown to maturity "with a collection of bad habits." Since the reputation of plastics "is only half established," Mr. van der Hoeven contended that the industry must "take stock of this situation now that with the increased available volume of plastic materials and lowered prices new outlets are to be found, new fields entered as well as old fields maintained.

The plastic industry today is "showing definite signs of adulthood," Russell C. Weigel, manager of the plastics sales division of the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., stated in an address on "Plastics Today."

"Further, I believe that this coming of age by our industry is being accepted as such by the rest of the business community. There are many indications of this, as I will point out in this discussion.

Statements Qualified 15 Years Ago

"If you have read any of the many articles in the trade press on the statistical growth of the plastics industry, you have undoubtedly found such qualifying comments as, 'This rapid growth, of course, cannot continue.' This may well be true, but it's interesting to note that the same things were being said by people well qualified to make such statements about fifteen years ago," Mr. Weigle said.

Scientific Manpower

—Continued from page 7

better engineering management through job placement, work organization, and additional training for increased competence.

The group will also examine effective steps to improve morale and incentives through adequate salary structure, opportunity for advancement within the engineering profession, liaison with top management, and professional recognition.

Selection of the "clinic areas" Dr. Walker declared, was based on the presence of these yardsticks: A well-organized group of professional engineers able to provide information on practical experiences with successful programs of utilization; close cooperation among management, the professions, and educators in working out good utilization practices; and technological research and development as an important factor in the area.

Handbook Planned

Dr. Walker said the data and experience reports gathered in the clinic areas from engineering societies and local industry would be compiled by the task force into a handbook of successful technics and practices for conserving engineering manpower.

"As the information assumes a pattern," he said, "we will be able to establish some standards and draw some conclusions about successful utilization methods. We are seeking technics that can be used generally by industry. As more refined data are developed, we may be able to move to the point of determining practices most useful within certain industries. The objective of the President's committee will be to work with industry in getting wider acceptance and use of these tested technics.

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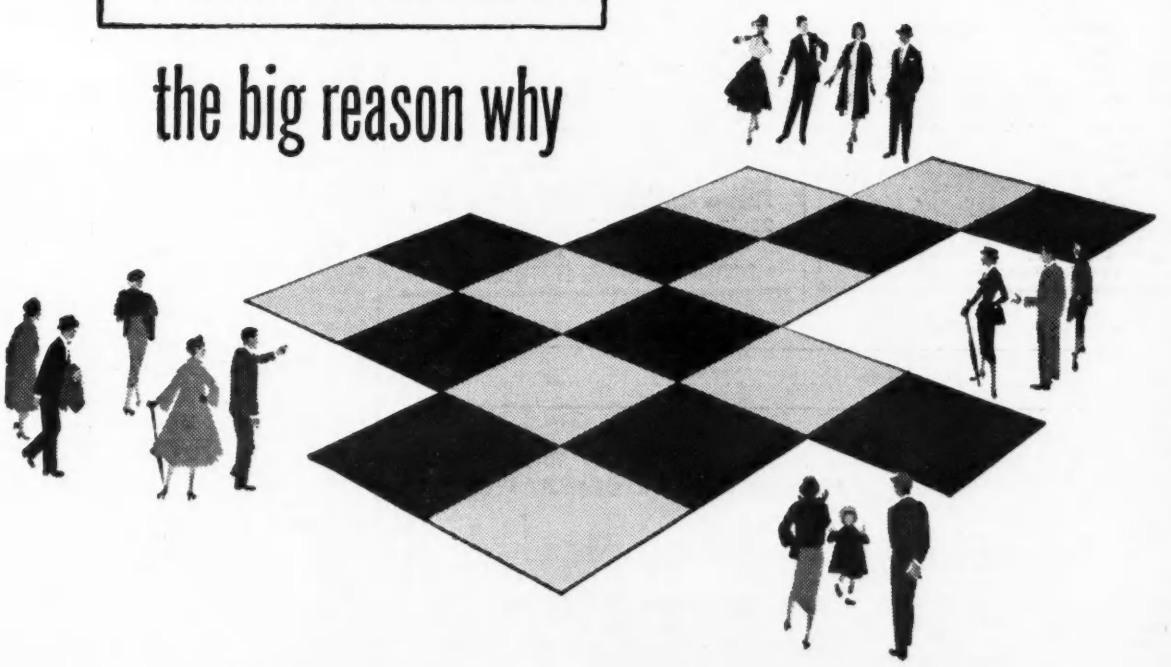

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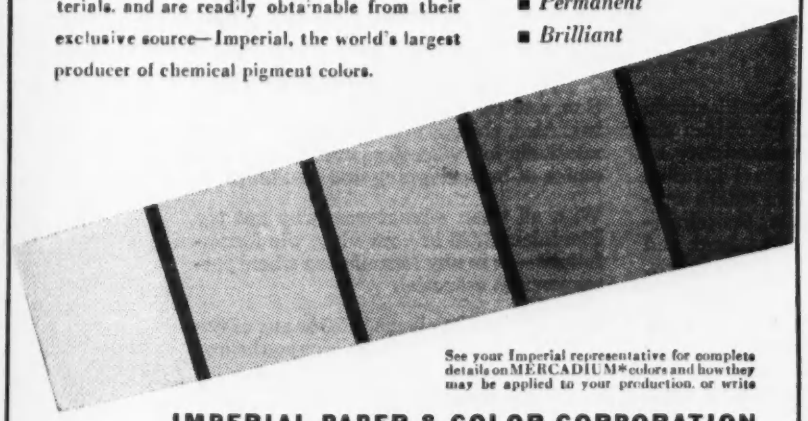

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*Patent applied for Trademark

Aliphatic Organics

—Continued from page 51

quotations on industrial material were 12¾c. per pound in single-unit tankcars, 16¾c. per pound in multiple-unit tankcars and carloads and 22¼c. per pound in cylinders. The increase in industrial material was by now scheduled to become industrywide.

One producer of refrigeration material was selling to wholesalers in 60, 100 and 140-pound cylinders at 51c. per pound, reflecting a 3c. per pound advance put into effect February 8, this year. This producer's suggested price to his wholesale customers was currently 71c. per pound.

Refrigeration material was available in ton lots but was moved most commonly in cylinder lots. Industrial grade methyl chloride was commonly moved in tank-

Molasses—Blackstrap prices slipped off another ½c. per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Prices now ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per gallon, whereas they were from 25½c. to 26c. per gallon in the week previous.

Minimum price at New York remained at 28c. per gallon, but the range upward to 29c. per gallon, reported weekly for the past two months or so, disappeared. No sales were reported at more than 28c. per gallon.

Demand was moderate at New York, slow at New Orleans. Supplies were adequate at both points.

In general, demand was restricted to purchases required to satisfy consumers' immediate demands. It appeared that buyers were playing it close to the vest during this period of weakening prices, waiting to see whether quotations would decline still further.

Propylene Glycol—Production of 6,596,648 pounds of propylene glycol during December, 1956, was reported by the Tariff Commission. That month's output was exceeded by that reported for only one other month during the year, namely, September, when production of 8,159,344 pounds was reported.

Trimethylolpropane—Development of a patented aldol condensation process has recently made this material available in heavy volume at a continuous flow and at lower prices. In view of this, producers reported, the industry was re-assessing feasibility of several uses and potential uses.

It has been recommended to makers of paints and protective coatings on the basis of superior adhesive properties, color, color retention, hardness and chemical resistance imparted to alkyd-based baking enamels.

The producers said that trimethylolpropane's low melting point and limited water content facilitate formulation of polyurethane coatings.

Trimethylolpropane imparts toughness to flexible foams based on polyethers and polyesters, it was reported, and, in rigid foams produced with polyesters contalning trimethylolpropane, increases heat distortion temperature and reduces susceptibility to shrinkage.

Suggested uses for development included applications in production of synthetic lubricants, plasticizers, surface active agents and polyesters.

Koppers Unites

—Continued from page 5

of American Aniline, which have been in New York, will be moved to Pittsburgh. Within a few months eastern district sales headquarters, which have been in Hawthorne, N. J., will be moved to a new building now under construction at Paterson, N. J. This building, located in the heart of the eastern seaboard dyeing industry also will at the same time have warehouse and service laboratory facilities.

Chicago offices of American Aniline will be moved within a few months to a new combination office-warehouse-laboratory building which is under construction and which will be leased by the company.

Personnel Changes

Personnel changes as the result of the integration will be few. Operations of the American Aniline unit will continue under T. C. Keeling, jr., assistant vice-president in Koppers chemical division, who has had this responsibility since Koppers purchased the company two years ago.

George Armour, who has been president of American Aniline, will remain with Koppers as a consultant. Talfryn James, who has been a vice-president of American Aniline, has been named assistant vice-president in Koppers chemical division with headquarters at the large plant in Lock Haven, Pa. Administration of that plant will remain substantially the same as in the past.

Executive personnel which has been at the New York headquarters will be transferred to Pittsburgh.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Steadier tone prevailed in edible oils early last week as a result of authorization issued to Yugoslavia under PL 480 for the purchase to 11,500 metric tons of cottonseed or soybean oil and Spain 17,000 tons for delivery in April and June. Italy also was allocated 22,000 tons. This stiffened cottonseed and soybean oils temporarily, but higher prices were not maintained. Domestic business, however continued spotty and lacked volume. Corn and peanut oils also closed easier and declined fractionally. An improved tone also was noted in crude coconut oil. Prices were slightly higher for the crude oil and copra, while refined grades were lower. Shortening producers dropped bulk quantities 1 cent per pound.

Tallow and greases were steady under moderate improvement in business for domestic and export account. Sales for domestic delivery took place at unchanged prices and at slightly higher levels for export. Edible tallow continued weak and sales were reported at a decline of ½ cent per pound. Oleo oil and stearine were inactive and quotations more or less nominal.

Trading continued spotty in drying oils. Linseed oil remained unchanged and steady. Demand for tung oil improved and fairly active trading was reported for prompt and forward delivery. Oiticica continued firm, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Sperm oil was higher, up ½ cent per pound due to stronger European market. Crude menhaden oil was reported inactive and more or less nominal.

Linseed meal for nearby was stronger and raised $1 per ton. Soybean meal also was firmer up 50 cents per ton.

Further price advances in the cost of carnauba wax for shipment from Brazil finally were reflected locally and quotations were raised drastically for all grades. Buying interest was active, and with offerings scarce, shorts had to cover at sharply higher prices. Consumers also entered the market for supplies at the higher levels.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 4c. per lb.
No. 2 N.C., crude, 4c. per lb.
No. 3 crude, Ceara, 4c. per lb.
Refd., Ceara, 5c. per lb.
crude, Phyba, 5c. per lb.
Refd., 3c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, Ceara, crude, 3c. per lb.
Phyba, 3c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $1.50 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Olive oil, Tunisian, 10c. per gal.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Sperm oil, natural, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, Refd., ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
Refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 30, 1956
119.37	119.02	119.40	106.53

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—No. 1 Brazilian oil remained steady at 20¾. to 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt, with sales on that basis. Primary markets were firmer. Domestic grades were in fair request and quotably unchanged.

Coconut—Market was steadier with crude held at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 11⅞c., New York, prompt.

Corn—Crude was easier with sales noted at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was quoted at 17.16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were stronger as a result of export allocations to Yugoslavia for 11,500 tons of cottonseed or soybean oil; 17,000 tons to Spain and 22,000 tons to Italy for delivery April through June early last week. This stimulated buying power and resulted in sharp advances, which were maintained due profittaking and new selling pressure. Trading was active and generally mixed. Consuming demand, continued slow. Refined salad was offered at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Producers of shortening reduced bulk lots 1c. per pound.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer early with futures, but closed easy and nominal. Tankcars quoted at 12⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, southeast and Valley; and Waco, and 12¾c. Lubbock.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in February totaled 2,317 tankcars compared with 2,852 in January and 3,462 February last year. Visible supply was estimated at 13,427 tankcars at the end of February against 16,666 a year ago.

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	Feb.	Jan.
Receipts	43,354	114,299
Crushed	491,576	612,886
Stocks	1,176,052	1,624,274

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	170,419,000	207,691,000
Stocks	66,619,000	70,397,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	238,857	293,321
Stocks	228,210	194,737

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	109,175	131,233
Stocks	64,569	57,371

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 29, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	780	15.60	15.10	15.24S
July	793	15.70	15.15	15.32S
Sept.	172	15.45	15.03	15.14S
Oct.	80	15.30	14.96	15.07S
Dec.	97	15.27	14.98	15.02S
Mar. (1958)	46	15.24	14.97	14.99@15.02
May	28	15.17	15.02	14.97@15.02

Total sales and switches, 1,996.

Linseed—Business was confined to fill-in needs. Raw oil maintained at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June delivery, and 13.3c. warehouse. Deliveries against contracts were fairly active.

Flaxseed—Seed offerings continued scarce. Market unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Crushers held bids in the cash flaxseed market at $3.15 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings were limited. Cash flaxseed is 5c. under 1957 crop support price and indications were that substantially higher bids would be required to spark appreciable increase in producer selling. Trade awaited outcome of talks in Washington regarding the flax to be acquired by C. C. C., hoping for toll crushing assignments.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	208,800	287,000	63,000
Since Sept. 1	16,600,600	22,018,500	2,371,600

Olive—Trading was reported slow on spot and for shipment from primary sources. Tunisian oil on spot was offered at $3.15 to $3.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quality. Shipments ranged from $74 to $76 per 100 kilos, drums, c.&f. as to grade. Offers from Spain continued only in 1 gallon tins, drums not offered yet. Greece continued to limit shipment to 20 kilo tins to the United States, but recently allocated 1,000 tons in drums to Russia. This brought protests to the State Department from importers here.

Peanut—Crude oil remained lower, with last sales reported at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Soybean—This market was irregular, early gains on export allocations boosted prices fractionally, but the gains were wiped out. Crude was sold at 12⅜c. per pound tankcars, Decatur. May was nominal at 12¼c. and June 12⅛c., same basis. Refined salad was quoted at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in February was indicated at 4,856 tankcars

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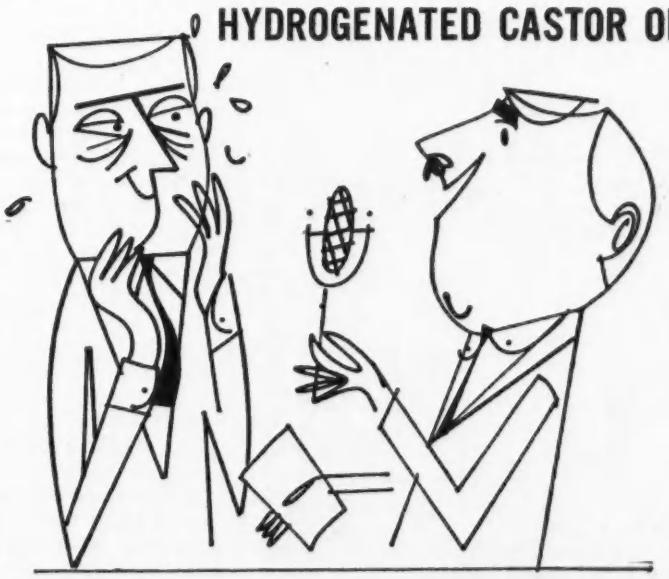

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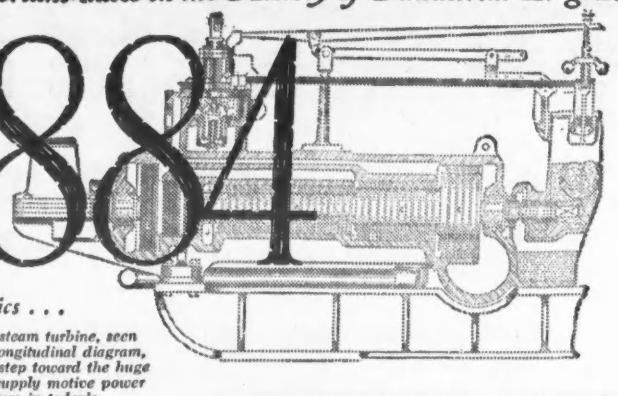

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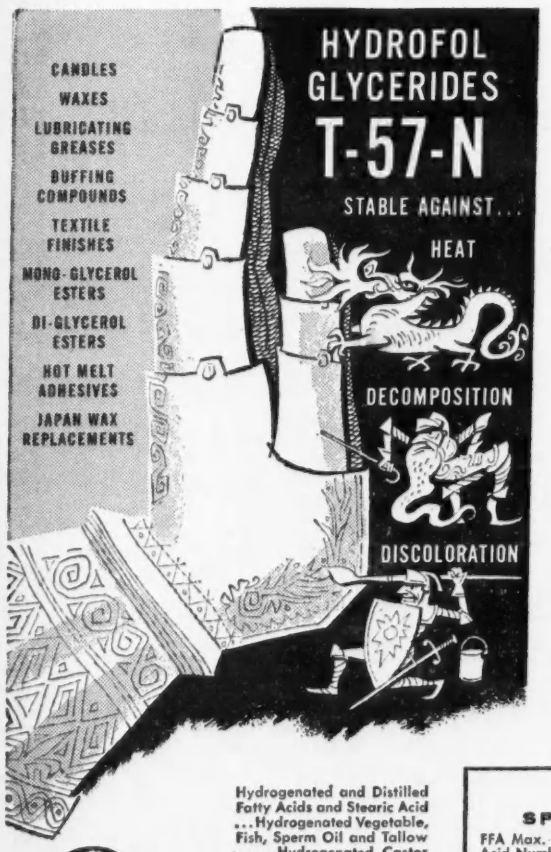

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

against 5,201 in January and 4,672 February, 1956. Visible supply was placed at 12,306 tankcars at the end of February compared with 14,890 at the same time last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 29, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	2	12.38	12.30	12.28@12.33
July	5	12.18	12.15	11.90@11.96
Sept.	5	11.85	11.55	11.50@11.55
Oct.	6	11.48	11.43	11.43S

Total sales, 18 contracts.

Tung—Trading was more active for prompt and forward delivery. Sales were reported at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, March-April delivery; at 22¼c., May and 22c., June, same basis. Drums were quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment were reported scarce and quoted nominally around $180 per ton, f. o. b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	4,964,000
Previous week	.....	1,516,000
Corresponding week, 1956	1,653,400	1,364,000
Total this year	9,166,300	30,036,000
Corresponding period, 1956	15,326,650	21,201,000

Copra—Market was quiet, but steadier

—Continued on page 62

Soybean Crush: February

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

	Feb.	Jan.
Soybeans	Tons	
Receipts	523,119	707,459
Crushed	798,670	852,585
Stocks	1,689,952	1,965,503
Crude Oil	Pounds	
Produced	287,218,000	305,156,000
Stocks	49,066,000	60,823,000
Cake and Meal	Tons	
Produced	630,006	674,906
Stocks	88,888	58,299

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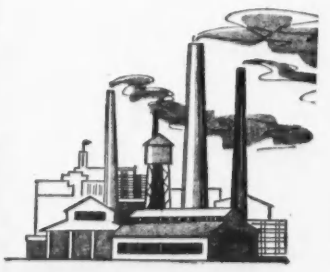

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1—Oliver 3'x1' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
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1—Fletcher 30" Stainless Steel, Under Driven Centrifugal.

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1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender, 15 HP motor.
1—Abbe 4 gal. Double Arm, jacketed Mixer.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.
2—Enterprise #160 Grinders with 20 HP motors.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP Homo Mixer.
2—Sprout Waldron 40"x84" Stainless Steel Gyratory Sifters.

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2—Bartlett & Snow 6'x30' Styoe "M", Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.

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2—Nash #AL-673 Vacuum Pumps.
2—J. P. Devine Horizontal Vacuum Pumps, 7½ HP motors.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I. R. 150 Ton Jet Refrigeration Unit.
1—Frick 15 Ton Refrigeration Unit.
25—Motors 1 to 25 HP, 3/60/220 and 440 volt.
450 Feet Stainless Steel piping and fittings 1" to 4".

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BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

DRYERS

SPECIALS
1—BUFLOVAK 3'x10' Stainless Steel Rotary Vac with reducer, dust collector and jet.
3—BUFLOVAK 42"x120" Atmospheric double drum.
1—ALLIS CHALMERS 7'x60' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—LINK BELT—5'2"x20' Roto-Louvre.

1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
2—Devine 4'x9' single drum Atmospheric.
1—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf 15—42"x42" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Tray Dryers, steam heated, 95 sq. ft. tray area.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
4—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryers 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins #17 DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S.. Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9', 304 S.S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Devine 5'x10' steel jacketed Ball Mill.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50". 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center slung 304 S.S., Perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—500 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Glascote 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
3—500 gal. 316 S.S. closed, jacketed, agitated Tanks.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6" dia. x 16' long.
3—Unused 2500 gal. Vertical rubber lined Tanks 7'x9'.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
2—10'x30', 8'6"x25' Steel Horizontal Storage Tanks.
2—Kellogg Admiralty Tubes 2200 and 1800 sq ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger 304 S.S.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
2—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tanks.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, totally enclosed.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4. #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 5".

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DEWATERERS

3—Davenport Size 1A Contin. Presses.
2—Davenport Size 2A Contin. Presses.
2—Louisville 36" 8-Roll Presses.
1—Louisville 24" 8-Roll Press.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM

1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
2—Buflovak 42" x 100"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52"—Atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

1—Devine #27, 17 Shelf, 59" x 78".
1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 Shelf, 39" x 59"—UNUSED.
1—Devine #3A, 9 Shelf, 40" x 43".
1—Buflovak #C, 6 Shelf, 42" x 42".
3—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—STAINLESS STEEL.

DRYERS—ROTARY HOT AIR

1—3'D x 15'L—Everdur Shell.
1—3'D x 24'L—Steel.
1—3'6"D x 25'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY VACUUM

1—Stokes 3'D x 10'L, Steel, Jacketed.
1—Stokes 3'D x 15'L, Steel, Jacketed.
1—Buflovak 3'D x 10'L, T316 St. St., Jacketed.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 50'L.

DRYERS—MISCEL.

1—Spray Dryer, Stainless Steel 19'D x 20'H.
1—Bowen Lab. Spray Dryer, St. St.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
1—Rotary 2'D x 3'L Stainless Jacketed Atm. Dryer.
1—P & S Atm. Tray Dryer, 100 cu. ft. cap., steam coil heated.

EVAPORATORS

1—Conkey Triple Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 1900 sq. ft., copper tubes, Silicon bronze bodies.
1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 625 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect, T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq ft. U-tubes. each effect.
1—500 gal. T316 Stainless Steel Pot with 145 sq. ft. U-tube bundle.
1—Stokes 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Still.
1—200 gal. Monel Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—6' dia. Stainless Steel coil type Vacuum Pans—Milk type.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, T316 Stainless Steel; 2,800,000 BTU/Hr.

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250 cu. ft. Rotary jkt. SS Blender.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
36" x 50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
200 gal. B. P. Wet Churn jkt. vac.
Rotoclone Collector Size 36, Type W.
3' x 14' x ¼" steel Column, 75 PSI.
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2350 sq. ft. Condenser, steel/SS.
4' x 18' Cooler—Portable.
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7' x 50' x ½" Cooler.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
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705-20 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
705-24 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
3000 CFM Lectro Dryer, Type CHR.
8' x 125' x ¾" Kiln.
Wyssmont Size Q24E—Turbo Dryer.
Screw-type Feeder 4CS B.P. SS.
#10 Sweetland Filter 36—3" leaves.
243D Stokes Oscill. Granulator.
6' x 8' Abbe Ball Mill GPH, unlined.
7' x 18' Patterson Ball Mill 2 Comp.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
3620 DIXIE-Non Clog Hammermill.
Micro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
Case Packer-Std. Knapp 6/1 gal. cans.
412G Stokes Microvac (NEW).
300 gal. S.S. Jktd. & Agit. Reactor, New.
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60" x 84" Single Deck Rotex Screen.
Gyro-Sifter Low Head 7 screens, 1 HP.
4500 gal. Hortonsphere.
2500 gal. Rubber lined Tank 7' x 9'.
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1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter ±49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 10 disc Filter, 12" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers ±2TH & ±2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—±00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ±00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000± horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 90 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000±.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. single punch Preform Machines. Also rotary types.
Colton & Stokes ½ dia. single punch.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
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Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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JAW CRUSHERS — 7½x13 Champion, 20x4 Farrel, 15x24 Traylor, 24x36 Farrel, w/motors.

PEBBLE MILLS—18x18, 24x24, 24x36, 30x30, 54x48, 6x5 porcelain lined, 6x8 Buhrstone.

MILLS HARDINGE—4½x16, 6x22 steel ball, 4½x16, 7x22, 7x48 pebble.

HAMMER MILLS—Raymond 8" Lab (bronze) Mikro 2S1, Jeffrey 24x20, 36x42 B, Williams AKB (25 HP).

SCREENS — 3x5 single (Universal) 3x10, double Tyler, 3x10 Cedar Rapids, 5x12 double Robbins, 40x84 Rotex.

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ROTARY DRYERS — 3x20, 39x21, 44x23, 6x40.

AUTOCLAVE—S/S 1 gal., 1000 PSI operating w/150 PSI jacket, 1 HP explosion proof gearmotor.

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AT&M 3 x6 Vertica. Heavy Duty Mixers
Devine 12 Vacuum Shelf Dryer 20 shelves
Devine 36 Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryer
Gen American 42' x120" Twin Drum Dryer
Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer 5'x20' complete
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3989 K2—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter No. 21; 30" x 60"; 1 HP.
4072—Patterson GyroCentric No. 300; 20" x 48" S/S; 3 HP motor.
3515—Smithway 3/S Shaker Screen; 40" x 99" with 1 HP motor.
3484 A33—Sutton Steel Separator Model B 100 with 5 HP motor.
3903—Robinson Unique Gyro Sifter; 20" x 84" Double Deck.
3853 S10—Ajax Vibratory Screen; 18" x 48"; Stainless Contacts.
55-240—Selectro 18" x 60" Steel 2 Deck Screen V drive.
3853S-11—Robinson Vibrating Screen 40" x 60"; S.S. Contacts.
4261 S1—Robinson Unique Gyro Sifter; 30" x 72" 1 HP.
4319—Robinson Gyrex Double Deck Sifter; 53" x 102".
55-244—Tyler Hummer Screen; 3' x 5' with converter, exciter and motor.
4217—Tyler Hummer Screen 34" x 61" with Vibrator.
55-251—Orville Simpson Rotex Triple Deck Sifter; 18" x 80" with 1½ HP motor.
4022 P2 — Robinson Unique Gyro Sifter; stainless lined; 20" x 69½"; ½ HP motor.
55-300—Robinson Single Deck Screen No. 11; 20" x 72" motorized.
4081 N2—Witte Stainless Steel Sifter; 21" x 10' complete.
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1—Union Special Bag Closing Machine with conveyor.
2—23' & 40' Bucket Elevators, steel housing.
—6, 8 & 9" Screw Conveyor with steel housing.
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1—9' x 9' x 10' cone bottom Steel Tank.

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2—Stokes Model T & F Tablet Machines.
2—Abbe-Lenart Jack. S.S. Mixers, 110 gals.
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1—Pfdlr GL 300 gal., jack. agt. Kettle.
2—Patt 6'x10' Burr. L. Pebble Mills.

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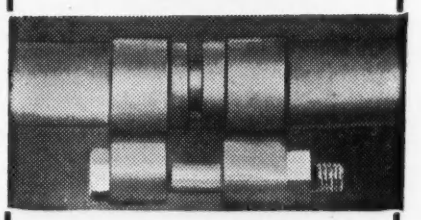

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1—Vulcan Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 43'1", 30 trays.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Laboratory Mixer, #4AN2.

5—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gal.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6"x100'.

1—Allis Chalmers Rotary Dryer, 7' x 64'.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 10'.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME Code.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6'x10' (New).

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 5'x50'.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 55'.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Models 207-10, 310-16 and 502-20.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 200 gallon Vacuum Reactor.

1—Monel Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons.

1—Ames High Pressure Steam Generator, 500 HP.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tank, 9000 gallons.

1—Vertical Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 4000 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 1200 gallons.

1—Van Alst Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 600 gallons.

2—L. O. Koven Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, 1000 and 500 gallons, 90 PSI Jacket, 35 PSI Internal.

5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Vacuum Receivers, 30, 50 and 100 gallons (New).

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3—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuges, with 32" Imperforate Steel Baskets, complete.

3—Sharples Stainless Steel Super-Pressurite Centrifuges, Model 16Y.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filter, 24" x 38".

2—Davis Engineering Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. ea. (NEW).

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with 18" perforated Basket, complete.

1—Stokes Model DDS2 Rotary Tablet Machine, complete.

1—Stokes Model R Tablet Machine.

1—Wyssmont Model R32 Turbo Dryer, New.

6—Stokes Model F Tablet Machines.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 30', 20 trays, ASME (NEW).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 18" x 25', 18 trays, ASME (NEW).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30', 20 trays, ASME (NEW).

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit, 600,000 BTU.

1—Downington Iron Works Steel Heat Exchanger, 312 sq. ft. 550 PSI.

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FMC

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3876P-1—Eppenbach Stainless Homo Mixer; 1 HP

3764—Charlotte No. 50 Stainless Steel Colloid Mill arr. for motor drive

1699—U.S. L2 S/S 3¼" Colloid Mill with two 3 HP motors

H2 205—Premier 12" Stellite Colloid Mill; 50 HP motor.

3272 L1—Premier L15 Colloid Mill; 15"; with 30 HP AC motor

3397—Eppenbach Model QV8 with 5 HP A.C. Motor

3961 E1-7—Premier Stainless Colloid Mills Type U3; 6"; 15 HP motors

H2 179—Premier Colloid Mill Type U4 S.S.; 8" rotor; 20 HP

H2 190—Cherry Burrell S/S Homogenizer 1,800 GPM; 25 HP motor

H2 191—Premier U4 Paste Type 8" Mill; with 10 HP motor

3705 L2—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Colloid Mill Model QV7; 1½ HP

H2 194—Case S/S Emulsifier-Homogenizer; 350 GPM; 10 HP motor

4287A—Case Type 550 Stainless Steel Homogenizer; 15 HP

H2 204—Tri-Homo Homogenizer No. 6 S.S. Jacketed with 10 HP motor, Pump and SS fittings.

4291—Manton Gaulin Type 125 CGC Stainless Homogenizer with 7½ H.P. Motor

H2 210—Manton Gaulin Sanitary Type S.S. Viscolizer 1000 GPH

H2 200—Manton Gaulin S.S. Sanitary Homogenizer; 125 GPM; 5 HP

4510—Marco Stainless Homogenizer No. 400 Capacity 750 GPH

H2 S300—Fitzpatrick Stainless Tritulating Homogenizer 5" Vert. Screw; Jacketed; 3 HP Motor

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1,600 gallons propylene diamine; 3,000 lbs. ammonium citrate; 2,500 gallons liquid handsoap; 11,000 lbs. Harshaw cadmium catalyst; Viking, carver pumps, Detrex VS-800 degreaser; 16 8 tube heat exchangers 1½'x6' new; 200 cu. ft. Berz saddles, 1"x1½". Lesco Products Co., 4205 Fullerton Avenue, Detroit 38, Michigan.

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New York AIC to Hold Meeting for Young Chemists

Young chemists will be told, "How to be a Success in Chemistry" at the annual young chemists meeting of the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Chemists, at New York University on April 4.

Dr. Charles G. Overberger, head of the department of chemistry of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will discuss "The Function of a Scientist in the Chemical Profession."

Dr. Raymond W. McNamee, manager of UCC research administration, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation will discuss, "Helpful Innate and Acquired Characteristics for Chemists."

Dr. Ernest I. Becker, professor of organic chemistry of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will be moderator and lead a discussion period following the lectures.

Croda, Inc., Elects

Croda, Inc., New York, has elected J. M. Cannon, former vice-president, to the positions of president and treasurer. K. F. Neulinger has been elected vice-president in charge of sales and Miss Y. Perlmutter has been made secretary.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 58

at $149, per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was more active, but actual trading was still spotty. Choice white all hog was well held at 8¾c. to 8⅞c. per pound, carlots, delivered, with business reported at this level. Yellow grease was steady at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, same basis, as to acid.

Lard—This market was irregular and fairly steady. Cash lard was nominal at 14.35c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was reported moderate for domestic and export delivery. Market was steadier. Domestic sales were reported in bleachable fancy at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with exporters paying ⅛c. more. Prime was quoted at 7⅜c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow continued easy and dropped to 12c. per pound, tankcars, same basis. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged at 9⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported light and spotty. Replacements were unchanged at 10¾c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 11⅝c. to 11¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Sperm—This market was stronger with the higher cost of replacements. Prices were raised ½c. per pound, for all grades. Natural winter was advanced to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York and bleached winter to 16½c., same basis. Crude oil was recently sold abroad at £87½ sterling, c.i.f.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Nearby delivery scarce and firmer.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in linseed meal market, prices advancing additional 50c. to $1 a ton. Crushers, for the most part, were out of the market for nearby supplies due to curtailed production. It was a jobber's market, and the re-sellers quoted extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, at $56 to $57 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Crushers indicated that deferred delivery could be purchased at sizable discounts, but interest was at a minimum. Extremely unusual situation developed when extracted meal sold at a premium over expeller type. Expeller linseed meal, 32 percent protein, was quoted at $56.50 for April shipment; $55.50 for May forward. Shipping directions continued active.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	10,860,000	17,040,000
Since Sept. 1	419,800,000	493,510,000

Soybean Meal—Trading was reported moderate. Forty-four percent meal was firmer at $46.50 to $47 per ton, bulk, Decatur, immediate, and $48 April-September, and $49 to $50 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, April-May.

Waxes

Feature of the vegetable wax market last week was the reversal in the carnauba price situation due to further advances of replacements from Brazil. This improved demand from consumers and short sellers which boosted quotations 4c. to 5c. per pound. Offers from Brazil were also reduced as sellers withdrew from the market. No. 3 Ceara crude was boosted to 69c. to 71c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 70c. to 72c. per pound. Refined grades were raised 5c. per pound. Yellows also were higher, up 3c. per pound, No. 1 Ceara ranged from $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, spot and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Crude beeswax replacements were quiet and soft, while refined grades covered a wide range depending upon quality and quantity. Candelilla remained steady. Crude was quoted at 66c. to 68c. and refined, 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Tung Import Policy

—Continued from page 7

fere with the price support program for tung nuts and tung oil . . . or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic tung nuts and tung oil."

The Tariff Commission announced that it will conduct public hearings in connection with the investigation on May 2 and asked that all persons interested in testifying notify the commission secretary at least three days in advance of the hearing date.

Following the 1955 freeze which reduced domestic tung oil production to about 3 million pounds from the 1955 crop of nuts, the trees recovered last year to produce about 99,150 tons of nuts which when processed are expected to produce around 30,000,000 pounds of oil.

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ticularly by computing duties on commodities in direct proportion to their values."

During the January-September period of last year, Germany imported from America $11.3 million worth of organic and inorganic industrial chemicals, as compared to $9.3 million in the comparable period in the previous year. The figure for plastics in that period last year was $14.9 as compared to $10 million in the previous year, Dr. Haberland said.

Man-made fibers imports for the January-September period of last year came to $6.2 million, while for the previous year the amount was $2.1 million. The amount for sulfur ores, crude phosphates in the first nine months of last year was $2.3 million and in the comparable period in the previous year it was $3.1 million.

The import value of pharmaceuticals from the United States was $3.7 million in the nine months period last year and $2.9 million for the similar period in the previous year. The value of textile products imports was unchanged at $3.9 million during the first nine months of both years.

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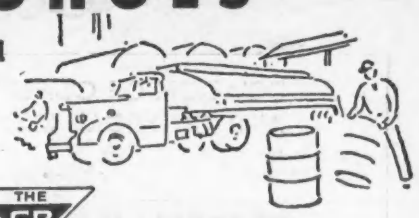

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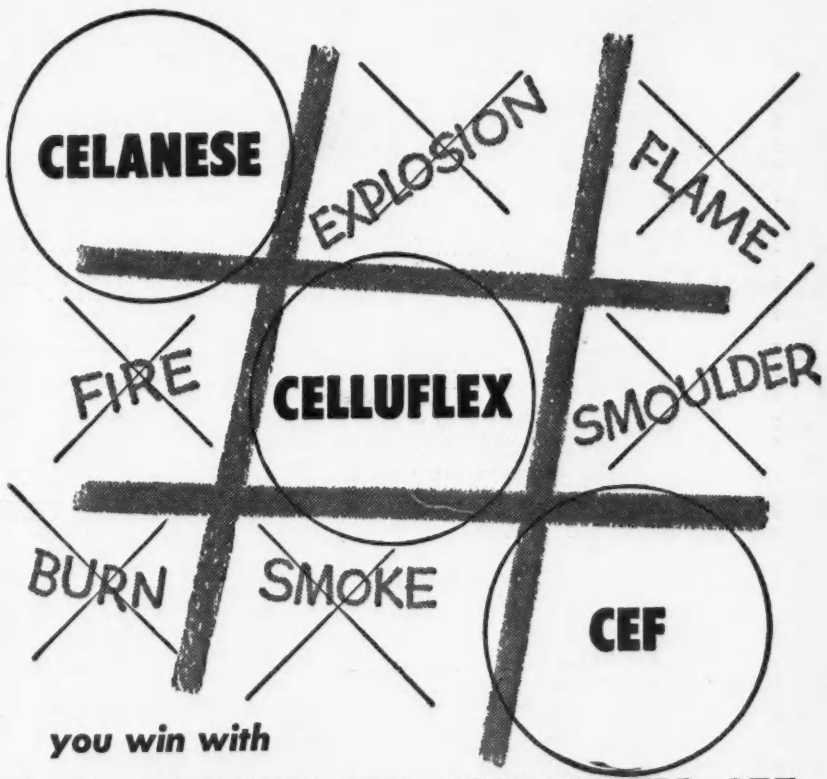

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